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CHARGE-OUT SLIP

FD-5

(7-10-52)

FILE	<u>16</u>	<u>4-17-53</u>	
Class	Number	Last Serial	Date

Serials _____ Date _____

Serials _____ *Number Printed* _____ Date _____

Serials announcements

Employee: of Rosenberg meeting 11/8/52 Date b6
b7C

RECHARGE

To: _____ From: _____

November 7, 1952

MEMO, SAC:

cc: 100-19935 (NNLC) 100-14899 (ETHEL GOODMAN)
100-14573 (BERT WASHINGTON) 100-17261 (NEGRO)
100-19433 (FLORENCE ROMIG) 100-20421 (EDDIE YOUNG)

[redacted] furnished the writer on October 3, 1952, b7D
the following items of literature concerning the National
Negro Labor Council:

1. Received by informant on September 23, 1952, a four page printed announcement or "call" to the Second Annual Convention of the National Negro Labor Council to be held November 21, 22 and 23, 1952, at the Cleveland Municipal Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio. On the back page of this announcement the officers of the Cleveland Negro Labor Council are listed as follows:

BERTRAM A. WASHINGTON -- President
ETHEL GOODMAN -- Executive Secretary
FLORENCE ROMIG -- Recording Secretary
Mrs. JULIA BROWN -- Treasurer
EDDIE H. YOUNG -- Director of Organization

2. A one page mimeographed letter dated September 24, 1952, and issued by the Cleveland Negro Labor Council, 5311 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, received by informant on September 25, 1952. This letter is signed in ink by ETHEL GOODMAN, Executive Secretary, and announces the agenda for a meeting of the Council for September 28, 1952.
3. A four page lithographed leaflet received by informant October 2, 1952, announcing the National Negro Labor Council's job discrimination fight against the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, Brooklyn, New York.

PMB:CGP 09/10

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 11 1952	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

b7D

MEMO, SAC:

These items will be placed in the informant's
file, [redacted]

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[redacted]
SA

b6
b7C

Call . . .

to the

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CNW

10-23-52

J.C.B.

10-23-52



SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the

NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

November 21, 22, 23, 1952

Cleveland Municipal Auditorium

Cleveland, Ohio

*“Where there is no struggle,
There is no progress—”*

—these immortal and inspiring words of **Frederick Douglass**, the great Civil War freedom fighter, rang out again last year in Cincinnati, Ohio as the National Negro Labor Council assembled in its Founding Convention. This fighting freedom call that rose out of Cincinnati has echoed across our land, and in the past year, has inspired new hope, courage and determination in the Negro's struggle for full freedom.

To All Negro Workers and Their White

A NEW ORGANIZATION

The National Negro Labor Council was born during a period of world crisis. World war or peace hung in the balance as from Korea to Iran to South Africa, the liberation struggles of oppressed Colonial Peoples shook the earth underneath their oppressors. Here in America, the Negro people reflected the tempo of these world-wide freedom stirrings. The founding of our NNLC, the launching of the "Freedom Train," was the answer of the American Negro to the demands of history.

However, it was no more the intentions of the forces of reaction to honor the demands of the Negro people of America for full economic, political, and social freedom, than to grant national liberation to the enslaved Colonial Peoples. American foreign policy, that meant the gasoline-jelly bomb and active participation in the colonial oppression of the Asians and Africans, inevitably meant an intensified domestic policy of the lynch rope and the denial of civil rights to the American Negro.

But, this chain-reaction was intended to affect all sections of the American population. Organized labor was a prime target of the jack-boot of growing American fascism. Repressive legislation was steam-rollered through Congress and the various state legislatures. Political trials were the order of the day with thought-control and rule by the stool, new effects, added to the American way of life.

A NEW CONCEPT

It was against this world and national backdrop that the founders of the NNLC gathered in Cincinnati in October, 1951 to form an organization based on a new concept, that proposed to bring to the general field of the struggle for Negro rights a new and vital force — namely, the organized strength and militant leadership of Negro workers, organized together with their allies among the white workers, into a national organization that would make its main contribution in the fight for full freedom by concentrating on economic issues.

We selected the economic front because we felt it was the key; because we knew that economic exploitation and "profit from prejudice" were the basic motivations of the oppression of the Negro people; because we knew that in striking at the economic chains that bind the Negroes of America, we were striking at the heart of Jim Crow.

We moved into struggle fully aware of the tremendous task of openly challenging the entrenchment of Jim Crow in America. We knew that this challenge could only be successful through the unity of the broad masses of the Negro people. This unity had to be firmly based upon the common struggle of all Negro

workers regardless of political or caucus affiliation. Upon this foundation had to be built the unity of the Negro workers with the Negro small business and professionals, and the cooperation between the NNLC and old established organizations of the Negro people that are willing to march forward.

NEGRO-WHITE UNITY

The NNLC held that it is a matter of self-preservation for the labor movement, and of the white workers, to join with the Negro people in their struggle for full freedom. The NNLC thus proposed to weld unity between the Negro people and the labor movement, to promote the firmest Negro-white unity by bringing Negro and white workers together in common struggle — the struggle for Negro rights.

A NEW PROGRAM

This newly launched organization promulgated a program calling for militant action in combatting Jim Crow and discrimination on the economic front, or any other front, as the situation might dictate — special emphasis was placed on the extreme crisis faced by Negro women in the employment field.

With this concept and with this program, our National Negro Labor Council, our "Freedom Train," was off and rolling.

Our call for unity, and our two main demands, "JOBS and FEPC," have had an impact on the national scene.

Since our Founding Convention, other organizations have taken up or accelerated their jobs and FEPC campaigns. FEPC and civil rights have become the big issue in the 1952 election campaign. Today, all of America knows that the Negro people are not free and are demanding that freedom now!

Our labor councils around the country have recorded outstanding victories in the fight for 100,000 jobs. Negro and white workers alike have responded whenever we have taken these campaigns to them, both in the trade unions and the community.

Many trade unions have succeeded in winning the Model FEPC Clause in contracts and fought for upgrading, apprenticeship and job training for Negro youth.

Our concept of organization has proven sound — our program of action has been tested in struggle.

A NEW CHALLENGE

It must be said, however, that the pace of our achievement falls somewhat short of the stepped up demands of today's fight for freedom. The twin dangers of war and fascism threaten to turn back the clock on every hard won, though inadequate gain, of the Negro people, the labor movement, and the workers of America.

The corporations in arrogant refusal to bargain,

Union Brothers and Sisters . . .

the government in double-talk and double-cross, in attacks by Un-American committees, have increased their pressure on the labor movement, while repressive legislation is accompanied by inflation and the steady and increasing impoverishment of the workers.

Cicero and Cairo, Illinois and Mims, Florida, have been added to an infamous list of fascist atrocities against Negro America.

The retreat on FEPC and civil rights by the Republican and Democratic Parties in convention, screened by TV to millions, leaves no doubt as to the intentions of those who rule our country on these basic issues. A free rolling program of war emanating from both these conventions offers to Negro youth no freedom, — but that to die on foreign soil.

Industry's growing movement to the South, the area of the open shop, low wages and Jim Crow, clearly poses the organizing of the South on a militant non-Jim Crow basis as a life and death question of survival to the trade union movement in America.

These intensified attacks on the American people call for all-out emergency measures on the part of all lovers of freedom. The National Negro Labor Council can and must play a key role in rallying the forces of freedom and democracy on to the offensive in the critical struggle for peace and freedom.

WE MUST MOVE ON !

We, black daughters and sons of labor, with our white allies, have it within our power and within our unity to smash the economic chains that shackle the Negro people!

This is our task. Our course lies clear before us.

We can and must complete our objective of 100,000 new jobs!

Our Negro women must be free from the slavery of the "white folks' kitchen," and participate in the job market on the basis of full dignity and equality!

Decent jobs can and must be won for Negro women in the basic industries and in the white-collar field!

A National FEPC can and must be won in this year ahead!

We can and must break down Jim Crow in the field of apprenticeship and job training!

Up-grading, free from discrimination, must be our objective for every shop in the land!

The fight against lily-white shops and lily-white industries must be stepped up!

We must win the fight for a Model FEPC Clause in every union contract!

We must break down the Jim Crow barriers and collaboration where it exists between employer and union to bar Negroes from the skilled trades!

Specifically, we must intensify our national campaign to place Negro saleswomen in the various branches of the vast Sears-Roebuck chain.

The victory of our Council in San Francisco in winning jobs for 15 Negro saleswomen at the Sears store in that City must be repeated in city after city.

We must press our fight against that giant monopoly, American Airlines, which while existing on government subsidy and federal contracts, arrogantly pursues a Jim Crow hiring policy.

These specific tasks, and new ones to be spelled out at our Convention, offer the challenge of the period ahead.

EYES TOWARD THE SOUTH

We must join with and assist the trade unions in the great unfinished task of organizing the South on the basis of fraternity, equality and unity. The NNLC must crusade for a revival of the highest type of Negro-white unity known to America — that type which the workers and farmers of the South achieved during the Reconstruction period and which the reactionary forces worked so hard to destroy. The heroic struggles of the Negro and white workers in Bessemer, Alabama, who have faced the blazing guns of the white supremacists together and beaten them back, gives promise of the rebirth of this unity which will save America.

We must turn our eyes towards the South as an area of national concentration. We must build strong Negro Labor Councils in the South! For here, in the great heartland of the Negro people, the decisive issue of Negro liberation will be fought and resolved.

The NNLC must offer full support to any non-Jim Crow organizational drives of the trade unions in the South based on Negro-white unity!

We draw deeply in inspiration from the lessons presented by the oppressed people of South Africa who discovered that only through unity could they throw down the gauntlet, and demand an end to the Apartheid Laws enacted by the white supremacist Malan Government.

And finally, in order to achieve the above listed objectives, the National Negro Labor Council must be built into a mass organization consisting of thousands of individual Negro workers and their white democratic-minded brothers and sisters in the trade unions.

With this high purpose and firm resolve, the National Negro Labor Council issues a call to all Negro workers, organized and unorganized, to all white workers willing to join us in our freedom fight, to all labor unions, and to all organizations of the Negro people, to come together in Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on November 21, 22, 23, this year of 1952, for the purpose of charting the future course of the National Negro Labor Council in uncompromising struggle toward the objective of full freedom of the Negro people of America!

THE NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

NATIONAL OFFICERS:

President
WILLIAM R. HOOD
UAW-CIO, Detroit

Executive Secretary
COLEMAN A. YOUNG
ACWA-CIO, Detroit

Director of Organization
ERNEST THOMPSON
UERMWA, New York City

Treasurer
OCTAVIA HAWKINS
UAW-CIO, Chicago

Vice-Presidents at Large
Marie Bowden
SMWA-AFL, Los Angeles
Victoria Garvin
DPOWA, New York City

Ashbury Howard
MMSWA, Birmingham
James Husband
TWA-AFL, Durham, N. C.
Benjamin Phillips
Railroad Workers, St. Louis
Cleveland Robinson
DPOWA, New York City
Maurice Travis
MMSWA, Denver

Regional Vice-Presidents
Viola Brown
DPOWA, Winston Salem
William Chester
ILWU, San Francisco
Ewart Guinier
UPW, New York City
Sam Parks
UPWA-CIO, Chicago

LOCAL COUNCILS:

BAKERSFIELD NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Donald Jordan, President

BALTIMORE NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL
Otto B. Yerrell, President
Marcus McBride, Jr., Sec.-Treas.

BRIDGEPORT NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL
James Bunschwig, President
Edward G. B. Miller, Jr.,
Secretary-Treasurer
Frank Brown, Recording Secy.

BUFFALO NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Ralph Hubbard, President
Joseph Green, Vice-President
Oscar Moore, Secretary
L. B. Motten, Treasurer

CAPITAL DISTRICT NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Troy Snipes, President
Sarah Brooks, Vice-President
Lenore Van Hoesen, Vice-Pres.
Edsel Walker, Treasurer
J. A. Gebhardt, Secretary

CHICAGO NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Sam Parks, President
Ruth Collins, Vice-President
Chatman C. Waines, Exec. Secy.
Hilliard Ellis, Sec.-Treas.
Al Garner, Recording Secy.

CINCINNATI NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Eddie Cox, President
Cyril Reid, Treasurer
Helen Ogletree, Exec. Secy.
Emma Eaves, Secretary

CLEVELAND NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Bertram A. Washington, President
Ethel Goodman, Exec. Secy.
Florence Romig, Record. Secy.
Mrs. Julia Brown, Treas.
Eddie H. Young, Director of Organization

DAYTON NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Harry McGill, President
W. S. McIntosh, Vice-President
Virginia Bumpus, Secretary
Lillian Holmes, Treasurer

DETROIT NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Joe Morgan, President
Layman Walker, Director of Organization
Frank Bell, Vice-President
Dorothy Knight, Vice-President
Velma Manier, Vice-President
Harold Shapiro, Vice-President
Gerald Boyd, Executive Secy.
Dave Moore, Treasurer
James Walker, Recording Secy.
Nelson Davis, Sgt.-at-Arms

EAST BAY NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Clarence L. Davis, Jr., President
Alexine McMorris, Secretary
Anderson Carter, Treasurer

EAST ST. LOUIS NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Benjamin Phillips, President
DuBois Hume, Vice-President
Alfred Bishop, Secretary

ERIE NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Leon Davis, President
Henry Austin, Treasurer
Edna Nicholson, Secretary

FLINT NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Harold Wilson, President
Fred Tucker, Dir. of Organization
E. L. Holmes, Exec. Secretary
Mary Dantzler, Financial Secy.

FORT WAYNE NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Juanita Biggs, President
Wilbur Biggs, Secretary
Ruth Burnett, Treasurer

GREATER NEW YORK NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Ewart Guinier, President
Victoria Garvin, Executive Secy.
Pearl Laws, Treasurer
Roy McLeod, Dir. of Organization
Tom Sullivan, Recording Secy.

BROOKLYN CHAPTER

Joseph Banks, President
John Elmore, Exec. Secy.
Lula Stone, Treasurer
Wilfred Jones, Record. Secy.

HARTFORD NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Ernest Smith, Secretary

LOUISVILLE NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Nathaniel McKenzie, President
James Smith, Vice-President
Larue Spiker, Vice-President
Grant Long, Vice-President
James Gourion, Vice-President
M. A. Barnett, Vice-President
Arthur Renty, Vice-President
Chester Higgins, Exec. Secy.
Gwenyth Stringer, Record. Secy.
Anna Jordan, Sec.-Treas.

LOS ANGELES NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Cleophus Brown, President
Marie Bowden, Vice-President
John Forrester, Exec. Secy.
Frankie Lee Sims, Treasurer
Laura Little, Recording Secretary

MILWAUKEE NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Mike Walker, President
Rev. Pauline Foster, Vice-Pres.
Ralph Washington, Exec. Secy.
Julius Simmons, Treasurer
Corine Brown, Recording Secy.

NEW ENGLAND TRADE UNION COUNCIL

Roy M. Atus, President
Yates Holmes, 1st Vice-President
Mary Ann Johnson, 2nd V.-Pres.
Royal Jones, Treasurer
George Markham, Exec. Secy.
Verneice Garbier, Record. Secy.

NEW HAVEN NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Maxine Brunswick, Secretary

NEW JERSEY NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Arnold McGhee, President
Beatrice Wheeler, 1st Vice-Pres.
William Santora, 2nd Vice-Pres.
Walter Singleton, Fin. Secy.
Walter Dyer, Treasurer
Martha Kennerly, Record. Secy.

PHILADELPHIA NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Edward Logan, President
Edward Robinson, Vice-President
Samuel Cannady, Treasurer
John Lymas, Secretary

PITTSBURGH NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Theodore Wright, President
Houston Dargan, Vice-President
Katherine Maddox, Secretary
William Barnett, Treasurer

RICHMOND NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Russell Keys, Secretary

SAN FRANCISCO NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Al Thibodeaux, President
John Flowers, Executive Secretary
Louise Jacob, Treasurer
Flossie Ainsworth, Secretary

SHARON NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Charles Bell, President
David Truman, Chairman
Program Committee

SEATTLE NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Lester R. Catlett, President
James McDaniels, Vice-President
Wortha Campbell, Vice-President
Earl George, Secretary-Treasurer
Eugene Wilkins, Record. Secy.

ST. LOUIS NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

James Moore, President
George Griffin, Vice-President
Hershell Walker, Exec. Secy.
Mrs. Johnnie Perry, Treasurer
Wesley Hornsby, Sgt.-at-Arms

SOUTH BEND NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Charles Maxwell, Secretary

TRI-STATE NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

James Latham, President
Robert Latham, Vice-President
Nathaniel Lone, Vice-President
John Cummings, Vice-President
J. C. Telfor, Vice-President
Cornelius Simmons, Vice-President
Annie L. Streeter, Vice-President
Viola Brown, Administrative Secy.
LeRoy Peoples, Sec.-Treas.

Convention Schedule

FRIDAY — NOVEMBER 21, 1952

10:00 A. M.

Registration, Housing, etc.

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

CLEVELAND NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

5311 Woodland, Room 4

Telephone: Express 1-5529

Cleveland, Ohio

8:00 P. M. (Sharp)

OPENING SESSION

(place to be announced)

SATURDAY — NOVEMBER 22, 1952

10:00 A. M. (Sharp)

ALL SESSIONS

CLEVELAND MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM

East 6th Street and Lakeside Avenue

SUNDAY — NOVEMBER 23, 1952

10:00 A. M. (Sharp)

ALL SESSIONS

CLEVELAND MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM

East 6th Street and Lakeside Avenue

Advance Registration *

TO:

National Negro Labor Council
410 E. Warren Avenue
Suites 214, 216
Detroit 1, Michigan

ATTENTION:

Coleman A. Young
National Executive Secretary

Enclosed please find a \$2.50 registration fee for.....delegate(s) to the 2nd Annual NNLC Convention. (Attach list of additional delegates).

DELEGATE

ADDRESS

REPRESENTING

(*Delegates may be sent direct from local unions, shops, departments, organizations, etc., subject to certification by Local NNLC Council).

9-25-52
JL.B. AND
193/52

CLEVELAND NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL
5311 Woodland Ave.
Cleveland Ohio EX 1-5529

September 24, 1952

Dear Member & Friend:

Our monthly membership meeting will be held on Sunday, September 28th from 3:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. at our office.

The Agenda for the meeting will be:

1. Victory in our jobs campaigns
 - a. Sears
 - b. May Company
2. Next concentration in jobs campaign
3. 2nd Annual Convention of NNLC

Our victory at Sears shows what can be accomplished when the people are determined that a job has to be done and are ready to do it.

The Freedom train is picking up steam as time goes on. Be sure that you are on board to do your share.

Please be on time for the meeting so that we may complete our business in the shortest possible time.

Fraternally yours,

Ethel Goodman

Ethel L. Goodman
Executive Secretary

ATTENTION . . .

Mr. & Mrs. Gas Consumer

10-2832
JLB, JLB
10/31

WHY ARE THERE NO NEGRO WORKERS
IN THE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR
CREWS?

WHY DOES BROOKLYN UNION GAS EMPLOY
ONLY ABOUT 125 NEGRO WORKERS
OUT OF A WORKING FORCE OF
4,500?

WHY DO WE NEVER SEE NEGRO
GAS METER READERS?

WHY, WHEN WE COME IN TO PAY
A BILL, DO WE NEVER SEE NEGRO
OFFICE WORKERS?

WHY ARE ONLY ABOUT 65 JEWISH
WORKERS EMPLOYED IN
BROOKLYN UNION GAS?



WHY, WHEN WE COME IN TO BUY
AN APPLIANCE DO WE NEVER
SEE NEGRO SALESMEN OR SALESWOMEN?

WHY . . .

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ONLY ONE ANSWER . . . JOB DISCRIMINATION!

There could be only one answer to the questions on the front page. The answer is that the Brooklyn Union Gas Company practices a policy of discrimination against Negro workers. Few Negro workers are hired; Those that are hired are employed in only the most menial, lowest paid jobs.

IT'S A DELIBERATE POLICY!

Did it "just happen" that out of 4,500 employees only some 125 are Negro workers? Is it an "accident" that as far as skilled work is concerned Brooklyn Union's policy is a "white only" policy? Is it a "coincidence" that the company which hires so few Negro workers, also employs only some 65 Jewish workers?

No! It didn't "just happen." It's no accident, and it's no coincidence.

THE COMPANY'S RECORD . . .

Brooklyn Union has a long record of discrimination against Negro workers. In fact, up until ten years ago, it didn't hire any Negroes. This was admitted by a company official several weeks ago when he told a delegation of trade unionists that "the company used to discriminate" but "hasn't in the last ten years."

It's time the public knew the facts about this company. If the company hired a few Negro workers in the last ten years it's because an outraged public forced it to. Ten years ago the State Fair Employment Practices Commission, under the pressure of the demands of Negro citizens, and other democratic-minded citizens investigated Brooklyn Union. The result was that some token hiring of Negro workers took place. But as pointed out above, the Negro workers were restricted to a few departments, mainly in the plant, at low paying jobs with no opportunity for advancement.

Today, not only are the few Negro workers not given a chance to advance, but a large number of them are threatened with loss of jobs as a result of the recent conversion to natural gas!

FROM THE HORSE'S MOUTH!

This is the ACTUAL situation today and it is confirmed by none other than the publicity director of the company, Mr. Allan Smith. In a statement to the "AMSTERDAM NEWS" of Saturday, June 28, Mr. Smith said the following:

" . . . no indication as to race, creed or color is made on the employment application . . . It is difficult . . . to say how many people of a particular 'racial' identity are employed."

He further went on to say that he knows of a Negro employed on the T.V. program and several others in two other departments.

Mr. Smith's statement gives his company away!

"WINDOW DRESSING"

Sure, there are one or two Negro workers in a few departments, that is exactly what the Brooklyn Chapter of the National Negro Labor Council has been saying in its charges of discrimination against the

company. One or two isn't enough. That's window dressing and it will no longer fool anyone! The Brooklyn Chapter of the National Negro Labor Council has declared that Brooklyn Union must hire Negro workers in larger numbers and in ALL departments. This, the company has refused to do and refused to discuss to this date.

A RECORD OF ARROGANCE

Brooklyn Union has a long record of contempt for the citizens from whom it makes such enormous profits. The blatant discrimination against Negro citizens has been shown. What, also, of the discrimination against the Jewish citizens of our borough! The hundreds of thousands of Jewish people pay millions of dollars in revenue on pain of loss of service to this monopoly. When it comes to jobs however, it is a different story. The story is that there are about 65 Jewish workers employed in the company.

Discrimination against **one** people leads to discrimination against **all** peoples!

JOB DISCRIMINATION; FAST METERS; RATE GOUGING.

Monopoly practices of discrimination against minorities goes hand in hand with monopoly profits gouged from all peoples!

Take the scandal of fast meters. Did you know, Mr. and Mrs. Gas Consumer, that the gas meter in your house is probably running fast; that you are probably paying extra money for nothing since natural gas came in? The Public Service Commission recently reported that 33 per cent of Brooklyn Union's meters were running faster than the law permitted.

Big profits are an old story for this gas monopoly. Did you know, Mr. and Mrs. Gas Consumer that your bill payments in 1950 added up to a profit of nearly \$3,000,000 dollars for Brooklyn Union? Then the company got permission for a rate increase, and its net worth jumped from \$36,000,000 in 1948 to \$49,000,000 dollars in 1950.

In other words this monopoly gets rate increases, runs fast meters, and makes excessive profits off of the backs of the very people it discriminates against!

This is a record of arrogance. The company is contemptuous of all the people in Brooklyn. It is contemptuous of the spirit of the N. Y. State Fair Employment Practices Act. It thinks its monopoly position leaves it immune to criticism.

THE PEOPLE OF BROOKLYN THINK OTHERWISE!

THE PEOPLE OF BROOKLYN WILL MAKE THE FOLLOWING DEMANDS:

1. **END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGRO WORKERS**
2. **HIRE NEGRO WORKERS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS**
3. **END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST JEWISH WORKERS**
4. **FULL INVESTIGATION OF FAST METERS, IMMEDIATE REFUNDS TO CONSUMERS**

Brooklyn Union Gas Company
176 Remsen St., Brooklyn

Gentlemen:

I wish to protest against the fact that out of 4,500 employees only some 125 are Negro workers (in menial work), and only some 65 are Jewish workers.

I strongly urge:

- 1) Hire Negro workers in all departments
- 2) End all forms of discrimination practiced against Negro workers, Jewish workers and other minority groups.

Sincerely yours,

(Sign)

— — — — — (CUT OUT AND MAIL WITH YOUR GAS BILL) — — — — —

**The Brooklyn Negro Labor Council
Demands ...**

Brooklyn Union Gas Co.

END JOB DISCRIMINATION

NOW!

WE STAND FOR:

- 1) 2,000 NEW jobs for Negro Workers in Brooklyn
- 2) Compulsory FEDERAL FEPC Law
- 3) FEPC Clause in all Union Contracts

FILL IN AND MAIL



**BROOKLYN CHAPTER
National Negro Labor Council
1373 Fulton Street ST 9-5811
Brooklyn, N. Y.**

I wish to join the Brooklyn Chapter
 Please send literature and other information

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

Telephone: _____

November 7, 1952

MEMO, SAC:

cc: 100-17289 (PAMPHLET & PERIODICAL) 100-16390 (BRIEF)
100-18760 (PROGRESSIVE PARTY) 100-18572 (LYL)
100-19935 (NNLC) 100-17261 (NEGRO)
100-17947 (STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY) 100-16463 (POLITICAL)
100-1166 (E. C. GREENFIELD) 100-421 (GUS HALL)

[redacted] furnished the writer on October 3, 1952, b7D
the following three items of literature:

1. The August, 1952, issue of the "Ohio People's Tribune," Volume 2, No. 9, issued by the Ohio Communist Party and received by informant September 15, 1952. This issue contains articles concerning the 1952 election, Progressive Party Drive, Cleveland rent control, the labor political action committees, the National Negro Labor Council, and the LYL.
2. The September, 1952, issue of the "Ohio People's Tribune," Volume 2, No. 9, received by informant on September 30, 1952. This issue contains articles concerning the GUS HALL and E. C. GREENFIELD campaign in the State of Ohio, the Fol-Cul Campaign against discrimination in the Garfield Swimming Pool, the Progressive Party election campaign, the National Negro Labor Council, and several articles concerning labor.
3. A two page printed paper concerning GUS HALL and his candidacy for U. S. Senator from Ohio and the E. C. GREENFIELD election program and some Communist propaganda in the nature of a letter from one 1st Lieutenant KENNETH L. ENOCH of 18 South Osborne Street, Youngstown, Ohio, concerning his capture by the Chinese People's Volunteers and how well he is being treated by the Communist Army.

PMB:CGP 6/10

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
b7D

MEMO, SAC:

These three items will be placed in the informant's
file, [redacted]

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[redacted]
SA

b6
b7C

November 10, 1952

MEMO, SAC:

cc: 100-17087 (CRC)
100-231 (FRIEDA KATZ)
100-17261 (NEGRO)

[redacted] furnished the writer on October 3, 1952, b7D
with the following items of literature:

*J. Bureau
3-14-53
P/M*

1. A one-page mimeographed letter from the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference dated September 27, 1952, and received by informant September 29, 1952, announcing a meeting of the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference on Thursday, October 2, 1952, at which time a special report concerning the trial of the Pittsburgh Smith Act subjects would be discussed. This letter is signed by FRIEDA KATZ, Executive Secretary.

*J. Bureau
3-14-53
P/M*

2. A one-page mimeographed leaflet issued by the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference, 5103 Euclid, Cleveland, received by informant October 1, 1952, announcing the trial of the attackers of NATHANIEL WOODEN, a Negro who was beaten by a gang on East 23rd and Mayfield Road, Cleveland, on July 6, 1952.

*J. Bureau
3-14-53*

3. A mimeographed list of police brutality cases in Cleveland, all against the Negro people, received on October 2, 1942, from the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference.

[redacted] These items will be placed in the informant's file, b7D

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SA

PMR-GGP C9P

[redacted]

[redacted]

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FBI - CLEVELAND	

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Ohio People's Tribune

FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

VOL. 2 — NO. 9

Issued by Ohio Communist Party, 2226 E. 55th St., Cleveland, Ohio

SEPTEMBER, 1952

Hall-Greenfield Campaign Gets Underway

The Hall-Greenfield election campaign, with Gus Hall for U.S. Senator and E. C. Greenfield for Governor, finally broke the iron curtain of silence of the capitalist press.

This came about when the Ohio kept press published a FBI-inspired report announcing the "amazing" discovery that the Ohio People's Tribune is being published. The stories included statement that OPT had announced the Hall-Greenfield candidates as an "exclusive."

This lie was promptly nailed by E. C. Greenfield, who reminded the Cleveland Press in a published letter that he had been sending them campaign releases for months, which they had chosen to ignore.

The Federal Communications Commission has ordered all radio stations to permit the purchase of radio time by the Communist Party as a legally recognized party. Nevertheless, many local stations continue their policy of refusing to recognize our Party, in the same way as the capitalist press does.

While the fight for the Party's legal and electoral rights continues, it is clear that the main reliance must be placed on our own ability to bring the message of the Hall-Greenfield campaign to the voters.

REACH THE PEOPLE OF OHIO

Accordingly, there are plans to issue and distribute over 200,000 pieces of material to Ohio voters by election day. The first material is already off the press and being distributed. The material to come will include some 80,000 copies of the national and state election platform of the Communist Party. In addition, the October issue of the Ohio People's Tribune will be a special election campaign number of which an extra 7,500 copies will be printed.

Speaking dates for E. C. Greenfield are open, and requests for his appearance will be welcomed.

An Editorial —

Support the Coal Miners

September 30 marks the date of cancellation of contracts between the United Mine Workers and the coal operators. The UMWA has served notice it wants a new contract.

The capitalist press has been yelling that more production is the road to better wages and conditions for the workers. This lie is exposed particularly by the conditions coal miners find themselves in today.

Miners are suffering because of overproduction of coal. In the last year, fully 80,000,000 tons of coal have been stocked up — enough to last 84 days! As a result, production is now down to 6,700,000 tons a week compared to 10,100,000 last year. The average work week has dropped from 33 hours to 30 hours. Wages are down from \$74 weekly to \$67. And 41,000 miners have been thrown out of work within the past year.

With the rising cost of living, miners desperately need a substantial wage increase and other contract improvements. Their move to win these things merits the full support of all labor.

At the same time, the coal operators can be expected to try to use the huge coal surpluses as a club to smash down the miners' demands, to rid themselves of the surplus, and to hijack the country for a price increase. They can be expected to follow the pattern laid down by the steel barons, with whom they are closely allied.

Says U. S. News and World Report: "Operators might find a strike of a month or two to their advantage. It could balance supply and demand and bring a price increase." And William S. Paley, Chairman of the President's Materials Policy Commission, says, "The problem (in coal) is to reduce costs so as to make coal more competitive."

The danger confronting the coal miners is clear: the operators will try to force a long, drawn-out strike to defeat or curtail the union's demands, to eliminate their surpluses, and to force a price hike. Paley's statement makes it plain that the operators will enjoy the full sympathy and support of the Administration.

It all adds up to this: like the steelworkers, only more so, the miners are in for a long, hard struggle. Like the steelworkers' strike, this too will be no ordinary strike. And, as the steelworkers' strike has clearly proven, a quick and decisive victory is possible only by developing the maximum united labor action and solidarity in time.

And IN TIME does not mean waiting to see how long a strike might last, as was the case in steel. It means beginning to organize and rally all-out support to the miners before any strike develops — that is, before September 30 when the contracts expire.

This means thousands of resolutions of support from all local unions NOW. It means setting up Support-the-Miners Committees in local unions, mass organizations and communities NOW. It means political action to place every Congressional candidate on record NOW — for or against the miners, for or against Taft-Hartley repeal, etc.

Such a widespread, organized, mass rallying of all labor's forces can defeat the anti-union schemes of the operators. It can help the miners win a quick and decisive victory and, if effective enough, could conceivably help the miners win their contracts.

Mrs. Bass, P. P. Candidate, Stirs Cleveland People

As a result of the unprecedented response of Clevelanders to the week-end visit of Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Progressive Party Vice-Presidential candidate, last month, the Progressive Party of Ohio has announced an all-out legal and mass campaign to

win a place for the Progressive Party ticket of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Bass on the Ohio ballot.

On Friday of her visit, Mrs. Bass met in the afternoon with a number of leaders of the Negro community, representatives of the press, and the editors of two Cleveland papers. In the evening she met with Progressive Party and civic leaders.

On Saturday, despite cloudy skies and a pouring rain, over three hundred Clevelanders and student activities, the dismissal of teachers who hold unorthodox views — these and other such actions have reached such a point that they have begun to evoke interest by the news editor of TV Station WEWS on a fifteen-minute program heard by an estimated 100,000 Ohio listeners.

This was already evident in the tremendous wave of protest which followed the screening of speakers at Ohio State University a number of months ago. Today a new, even more powerful wave of protest is beginning to emerge from the colleges themselves, particularly here in Ohio.

OBERTIN TAKES UP CHALLENGE

Oberlin College, in a recent statement unanimously adopted by its faculty of 200 teachers, has called on every American University and college to make a strong and uncompromising defense of freedom of thought, expression and instruction on the campus.

Defending the right to dissent and castigating the current thought control and witch-hunting drives, the statement declares:

"When their (the faculty) experiments and the scholarly

WORSHIPPERS LISTEN

On Sunday morning, Mrs. Bass was presented to nearly three thousand worshippers at the Antioch, Bethany and Greater Abyssinian Baptist Churches. On Sunday afternoon, she was the featured speaker at a picnic sponsored by the Policyholders Committee of the International Workers' Order. She was introduced by Mrs. Pauline Taylor, IWO National Board member and Chairman of the Progressive Party of Ohio, and was heard by over 500 listeners.

ESTIMATED 500,000 REACHED

In the course of the week-end, it is estimated that nearly 500,000 Ohioans saw, heard, and read about Mrs. Bass' candidacy and the Progressive Party's peace program. A highlight of her visit was her picture in the Cleveland



Ohio People's Tribune

FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

August, 1952

Vol. 2 — No. 9

Issued by Ohio Communist Party, 2226 E. 55th St., Cleveland, Ohio

Local Rebutts Donovan

CLEVELAND — The membership of Republic Local 1157 United Steel Workers of America gave their answer to District Director William Donovan in the local elections last month. Readers will recall Donovan as the man who told a delegation of Negro workers, "I am going to use my double-barreled shotgun to clean out these committees who are complaining about discrimination."

Until this month Local 1157 with two-thirds Negro membership had been run by an all-white clique under president George Corrigan, one of Donovan's henchmen. An aroused membership repudiated Corrigan's bid for re-election by a 2 to 1 vote and threw out his incumbent henchmen in the bargain. Corrigan got only 255 out of about 900 total votes cast for the presidency.

An inter-racial slate, led by John Brezina, president of the Local when it was first formed, was swept into office. Three Negroes were elected to office. The Negro candidate for vice-president Levi Morrison, received the highest vote of any candidate — 573. In addition a Negro was elected as Outside Guard and another as a Trustee.

The main points the slate headed by Brezina campaigned on, reflecting the sentiment of the membership and the recent struggles that had taken place in the local, were: a return to the fighting spirit of the early years of the local; democracy in union meetings and the conduct of Local affairs; and honesty in the handling of union funds. But, most important of all, this slate was the only slate with Negroes on it having a total of five Negroes running for the executive board.

Important advances in Negro unity made the Negro vote the decisive factor in the election. Approximately 300 to 350 Negroes voted and voted as a bloc.

An Editorial

1952 Elections and the Fight For Peace and Progress

The central question facing the American people is peace. But neither of the two major parties has put forward a Presidential ticket, or program, to meet this most urgent national need.

The Republicans and Democrats have put forward candidates for President who are more alike than different.

Both are committed to the same ruinous, war-making foreign policy which has plagued our country since the present White House occupant overthrew FDR's policy of peace and friendship with the USSR. Both are committed to essentially the same domestic policy of subservience to the interests of the Billionaire Club.

For this reason, both candidates are dangerous to the welfare of the American people. Neither offers a choice so long as they adhere to the present disastrous foreign and domestic policies.

What Big Business has done in the two old party conventions is to put forward "new faces", — all the "better" to carry out the same old policies. And to emphasize the point that the same reactionary policy will remain, insofar as Wall Street can help it, Vice-Presidential candidates were nominated whose reactionaryism is very well-known.

Nixon, the GOP candidate, is a prime driving force behind the reactionary hysteria and legislation which has shrouded our land. Sparkman, the Democratic aspirant, is a white supremacist, Dixiecrat of long standing. For such basic reasons, the American people have no opportunity in 1952 to record a mandate for peace and progress through voting for either Presidential ticket of the two major parties.

Only a huge vote for Hallinan and Bass, the Presidential Peace Ticket of the Progressive Party, — and in Ohio a huge write-in vote, — can express a real mandate for peace and democracy which will echo and re-echo in the White House after the November elections.

And a huge write-in for Communists and progressives generally, should work and fight with the hundreds of thousands of ordinary voters who still express themselves through the GOP and especially the Dem. Party.

Progressive Launch Peace Ballot Drive

By L. S.

More than 150 Ohioans of Progressive Party. They joined with more than 2500 the turning point for the American people who dream of a better world, rubber workers from

Steel workers from Youngstown, Akron, Negro electrical strikers from Dayton, auto workers, farmers, machinists, housewives, Negro and white, old and young. The petition points out to the people that the law prohibits a progressive ticket from appearing on the ballot, thus disqualifying thousands of Ohioans unanimously agreed to se-ssion from the ballot.

More than 10,000 signatures, though in itself a mighty instrument for mass pressure on the State officials, the petition scores the vital importance which makes that issue the key issue of the election campaign. The tremendous enthusiasm for peace among large groups of Ohioans attacking the election campaign, the struggle for peace. There communists and advanced progressives are growing understandings, campaigning for the election among Ohio Progressives that the candidates of Gus Hall for the voice of the people for peace will be S. Senate, and E. C. Greenfield be expressed in many ways in the election campaign. Prominent among these will be the Progressive Party's campaign for the Peace Ballot Campaign.

Ohio has a particularly difficult situation in which political realignment in the days half a million signatures are required to place a third party on the ballot, a feat almost impossible in the election campaign of attainment. Progressive, progressives will recognize the only genuine alternative Progressive Party leaders have undertaken a legal fight to win ballot privilege in the Hallinan-Bass ticket and also a change in the law will render every assistance to the present Ohio ballot which makes the PUT PEACE ON THE BALLOT CAMPAIGN of the Ohio Progressive Party.

Their main election tactic, PE

Mass Protest Brings Mob Leader Arrest

Two weeks after the initial protest to Cleveland's

after a delegation had met with the reports

9-18-52
JRB

an American
prisoner
of war

*in an AMERICAN
prison!*

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DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324UCBAU/SB/CMW



his crime:

he fought for peace
he fought to bring
the boys home from
Korea

CLEVELAND, OHIO

NOV 17 1952

MEMO, SAC

100-19424	BERMAN, NETTA	100-19797	ROBERTS, SARAH
100-18776	DENNIS, MYRTLE	100-19462	ROTHENBERG, MILDRED
100-14899	GOODMAN, ETHEL	100-15197	WHERRY, MARGARET
100-9759	MAGEDOVITZ, ANN	100-18760	PROGRESSIVE PARTY
100-231	KATZ, FRIEDA	100-20073	SOJOURNERS FOR TRUTH
100-17033	KREITNER, FREIDA SMITH	100-17261	AND JUSTICE
			NEGRO

The following is the verbatim report of [redacted]
dated 10-15-52 received by SA [redacted] on 10-17-52.
The original will be found as Serial 20 of [redacted]

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"Cleveland, Ohio
October 15, 1952

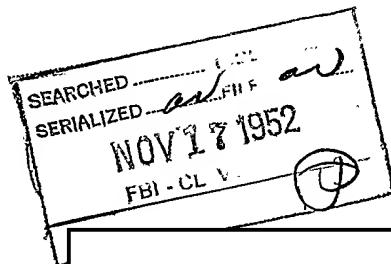
"On October 7, 1952, at 2:PM a Tea was given at Sarah Roberts home at 9910 Kempton Avenue, by the Progressive Party in honor of Shirley Graham DuBois. Twenty five people were present, among those recognized were, Freda Katz, Margaret Wherry, Myrtle Dennis, Nettie Berman, Sarah Roberts, Julia Brown, Winifred Sheller, Ethel Goodman, Freda Kriettner, Mil Rothenberg, Lili Tenenbaum, Ann Magetovitz, Shirley Graham, a Bessie Mitchell who sang a solo and a negro man last name Tillman, who also sang. A negro woman last name Willis, a new member of the Sojourner. Also a negro woman the organist of St. James Church.

"Sarah, Mil Rothenberg, and Margaret decided that nothing would be said to incriminate as there were a few people they wanted to make friends with, such as Bessie Mitchell, the Tillman man, and the organist in St. James Church.

"Sarah introduced Shirley, she said there was no different in the Democratic and Republican parties and asked all negroes to deliberate to the negroes. After that she spoke of her trips to Europe and how the African people were fighting for freedom,

PMB/epw

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MEMO, SAC

"and how some woman through herself accross the tracks of a train to prevent the train from passing with ammunition. She spoke of her husvand being twenty years younger than his age, and about their home they bought, and the trees they wanted to plant in the yard. While Tea was being served any one who wanted was to ask questions, but no one seemed to have wanted to find out anything. Every one sat around chating as women do saying nothing of importance. "

Care should be used in disseminating the above information to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant.

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[redacted]
SA

Cleveland, Ohio.

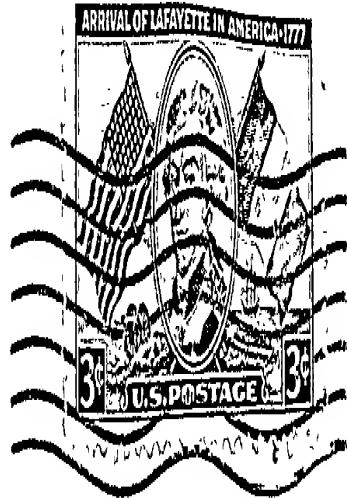
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C. G. Eud



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DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CWV

Henry H. Oldsman,

P.O. Box 2271,

Brooklyn Station,

Cleveland 9, Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio
November 13, 1952

MEMO, SAC

100-9265	HABER, WILLIAM	100-237	KATZ, DAVE
65-721	KRCHMAREK, ANTHONY	100-4602	SMID, JIM
100-9759	MAGEDOVITZ, ANN	100-15908	WELLS, JAMES
100-3047	MILGRIM, SAM	100-17087	C.R.C.
100-231	KATZ, FRIEDA	100-611	I.W.O.

The following is the verbatim report of [redacted] dated
10-20-52, received by SA [redacted] on 10-23-52.
The original memo will be found as Serial 21 of [redacted]

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Cleveland, Ohio.
October 20, 1952

"On Saturday at 9:P.M. October 11, 1952, Dave Katz picked up
Julia Brown to go to the Air-port to meet Simon Gerson and Isidor
Bogen who were coming here on the 10:30 Plane from St. Louis.

"On the way to the airport with Dave's daughter in the car,
Dave told Julia he had to stop at 4th and Prospect Avenue's
to pick up a friend who had a three hour stop over in Cleveland
on his way back to New York where he lives, the man was traveling
by train. Dave waited for about ten minutes, and picked him
up at the appointed time, he was introduced as Sam Milgrim
he holds an office in the I.W.O., Dave said and is also a
member of the communist party. Sam went in the car to the airport
to meet the plane. After the four arrived at the airport, Dave
found Freda, James Wells, Bill Haber, and Ann Magetovitz in
the restaurant, Ann was almost crying and cussing and so was
Freda, they started telling about the meeting at the Bohemian
Hall on Broadway where Anthony Kirchmerck spoke on his trip
to Europe.

"Freda spoke of a crowd of picketts led by women screaming and
yelling stormed the hall and preventing Anthony from speaking.
Freda said she asked Capt. Ungvary to stop the noise and he
told her he didn't understand her, Freda said a fist fight started
when a man hit Jim Smid in the face, but was broken up by the
police. Freda said when she was leaving Unvargy told her to go

PMB:epv

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"home she said "To hell you say". Ann said she wanted to fight but no one bothered her. James Wells said he was the only negro at the meeting, and he was just waiting for some of the sos and so D.P.'s to hit him, so he could let them have it. After that conversation every one went out to the plane and met Simon and Isidor. On leaving the airport Bill took Sam in his car to the train, Simon Isidor, Freda and Julia went in James car, with James driving, Dave took his daughter in his car, everyone went to the Hollenden Hotel where Simon and Isidor had a double room, the two men were left at the Hotel. On the way to the Hotel Simon wanted to know what Freda had done to advance the Rally, as far as the money was concerned, he said he hoped it would be a much larger turn out than it has been in the other cities they had been, but he would split with Freda fifty fifty. Simon wanted to know what gains the Civil Rights had made here in Cleveland, Freda said there were few gains, but they were working on a lot of cases such as the Wooden case, and Police brutaility cases.

"From the Hotel Ann and Bill went to Fred's and Julia was put off at home.

* * * * *

Care should be used in disseminating the above information to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant..

SA

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Freda spoke of a crowd of pickets led by women screaming and yelling stormed the hall and preventing Anthony from speaking. Freda said she asked Capt. Unvargy to stop the noise and he told her he didn't understand her, Freda said a fist fight started when a man hit Jim Smid in the face, but was broken up by the police. Freda said when she was leaving Unvargy told her to go straight home, and she called him a scum and spat on the floor. Ann said when he told her to go home she said "To hell you say". Ann said she wanted to fight but no one bothered her.

From the Hotel Ann and Bill went to Fred's and Julia was put off at home.

Cleveland, Ohio
November 17, 1952

MEMO, SAC

100-14899	Goodman, Ethel (Jennings)	100-17261	Negro
100-20087	Jennings, Lucelius	100-19935	National Negro Labor Council
100-19433	Romig, Florence	100-17267	International
100-14573	Washington, Bert	100-17264	Women

The following is the verbatim report of [redacted] dated October 31, 1952 received by SA [redacted] on November 5, 1952. The original memo will be found as serial 22 of [redacted]

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"Cleveland, Ohio
October 31st, 1952

"On Tuesday October 28th 1952 at 4:P.M. a delegation of eight people from the Negro Labor Council attended a showing of Films in Erie Pennsylvania, invited by Leon Davis head of the N.L.C. in Erie. The Films were a showing of South African communist in a uproar and fighting, the korean war and the first meeting of the Council in Cincinnati. In a truck driven by Maxine Young were Ethel Goodman, and Julia Brown, in a car owned and driven by Bert Washington, but did not leave Cleveland until 6:p.M. were Lee Morgan, Florence Romig, C.L. Jennings, and a young negro women who has been here from Chicago for about nine months, is very active in the N.L.C. here, and had connection with the trade unions in Chicago, she is brown skin, with dark brown eyes, black hair 5ft 3in., 25years of age.

"Leon introduced Ethel to a crowd of about forty people, she told the story of Sears & Robuck's victory in getting jobs for negro women she told the people in Erie to apply the same method and they would have success. After Bert arrived he was introduced by Leon, he told the same story of the Sear's victory, and ask for as many people in Erie to attend the National Convention here on the 21-22-and 23rd of November. Bert introduced Florence Romeg as recording secretary, and Julia as Treasurer.

"Leon introduced a white man holding some office in the U.E. local as Henry Ryan, no speech. After the picture, which was shown to make money for the Negro Council, with an admission fee of 50 cents, and a collection of fourteen dollars taken up, C.L. Jennings went back with his wife Ethel in the truck, and Julia went in his place in the car, everyone being tired went to sleep, no conversation of importance."

PMB:cvp

[redacted]

cc: Pittsburgh

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MEMO, SAC

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Care should be used in disseminating the above information to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant.

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SA

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C. G. End

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DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324UCBAU/SB/CW

ENVELOPE
NOV 4
330 PM
1952

R H S
H B S

Henry H. Oldsman,

P. O. Box 2271,

Brooklyn Station,

Cleveland 9, Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio
November 17, 1952

MEMO SAC

100-15911 Clark, Sallie	100-8850 Turner, Mary
100-18776 Dennis, Myrtle	100-15197 Wherry, Margaret
100-20565 Green, Anna	100-20073 Sojourners for Truth and Justice
100-19797 Roberts, Sarah	100-17261 Negro

The following is the verbatim report of [redacted] dated November 3, 1952 received by SA [redacted] on November 12, 1952. The original memo will be found as serial 23 of [redacted]

b6
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"Cleveland, Ohio
"Nov. 3, 1952.

"On Sunday at 6:00 P.M. November 2nd, 1952 a Sojourners for Truth & Justice meeting was held at Myrtle Dennis home, 8711 Quincy Street, Ten people were present, Myrtle Dennis, Sarah Roberts, Laura Fell, Mary Turner, Sadie Raffick, Margaret Wherry, Julia Brown, Anna Green, Sallie Clark, and Corrine Barras.

"The meeting was to elect officers for the coming year. Sarah Roberts was reelected President, Myrtle Vice-President, Mary Willis was elected Secretary, and Julia was re-elected Treasurer. Three dollars and seventy-five cents was taken up for dues, with forty-seven dollars and seventy cents in the treasure, making a total of fifty-one dollars and forty-five cents in the treasure for the Sojourners.

Myrtle read a letter from a woman in Dayton, Ohio signed Anne Hill, she wanted to organize a Sojourners there and wanted material and one of the Sojourners to help her organize.

Sarah asked Julia to find out what the Negro Labor Council wanted the sojourners to do to help in the National Convention on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of November, 1952. Sarah said the N. L. C. and Sojourners were sisters and brothers fighting for the same. After the meeting was over Julia and Sallie went to James Wells party."

Care should be used in disseminating the above information to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant.

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PMB:jmb JMS

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Cleveland, Ohio.

Nov. 3
October 30, 1952.

On Sunday at 6:20 P.M. November 2nd, 1952 a Sojourners for Truth & Justice meeting was held at Myrtle Dennis home # 8711 Quincy Street, Ten people were present, Myrtle Dennis, Sarah Roberts, Laura Fell, Mary Turner, Sadie Raffick, Margaret Wherry, Julia Brown, Anna Green, Sallie Clark, and Corrine Barras.

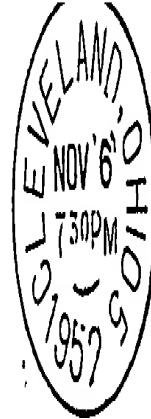
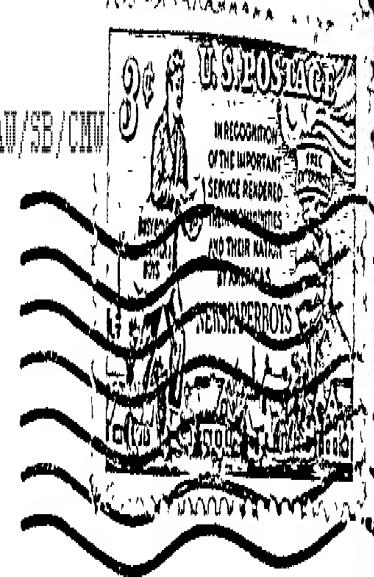
The meeting was to elect officers for the coming year. Sarah Roberts was reelected President, Myrtle Vice-President, Mary Willis was elected Secretary, and Julia was re-elected Treasurer. Three dollars and seventy-five cents was taken up for dues, with forty-seven dollars and seventy cents in the treasure, making a total of fifty-one dollars and forty-five cents in the treasure for the Sojourners.

Myrtle read a letter from a woman in Dayton, Ohio signed Anne Hill, she wanted to organize a Sojourners there and wanted material and one of the Sojourners to help her organize.

Sarah asked ~~Julia~~ to find out what the Negro Labor Council wanted the sojourners to do to help in the National Convention on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of November, 1952. Sarah said the N.L.C. and Sojourners were sisters and brothers fighting for the same. After the meeting was over Julia and Sallie went to James Wells party.

C. G. Lewis

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CNW



Henry H. Oldsman,

P.O. Box 2271,

Brooklyn Station,

Cleveland 9, Ohio.

11-12-52
HHS

Cleveland, Ohio
November 14, 1952

MEMO, SAC

100-231 KATZ, FRIEDA
100-17261 NEGRO
100-17269 DOMESTIC

The following is the verbatim report of [redacted]
dated October 10, 1952, received by SA [redacted]
on October 13, 1952. The original memo will be found as
Serial 24 of [redacted]

b6
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"On October 6th 1952 at 11:A. M. Freda Katz, Julia Brown and Nathaniel Wooden attended the Baptist Ministers Alliance at 79th & Quincy Avenue, by the permission of the minister Rev. Hill, when they arrived it was found the meeting did not take place until 1: o'clock, Nathaniel left for work at 12:30 o'clock, leaving Julia and Freda there. Freda and Julia had to sit through the meeting, before they could present their case to the ministers. There were forty-six ministers present with a Rev. Caver presiding, and President of the Baptist ministers Alliance, he is from Cleveland.

"After the meeting was over Rev. Caver called a minister down who was sent to the trial incognito to give his version of the trial, he told of how the case was dismissed from the lack of evidence, then Rev. Caver called on Freda, she told of the beating, when and where, after she told of the Wooden case she started to talk about the Jewish people being mistreated, Rev Caver stopped her and told her to come to the point on the Wooden case, she asked him if Julia could speak, and Caver told her not if she was going to talk on the same subject, Julia asked if she could present the ministers a partial list of the police brutalities since 1949, and also present to the ministers the book Genicide Caver said the list and the book had to be checked by a committee he has selected, so Julia and Freda took the material to the office. Before going to the office with the books Caver asked Julia who wrote the book and Julia said William Patterson from New York, Caver asked if Patterson

pmb:dht

[redacted]

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MEMO, SAC

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wasn't a communist, Freda spoke up and said no.

"A Rev. Lawson told the ministers that if they were caught with the book the F.B.I. would put them in prison, Rev. Hill sat by Freda and told her when she and Julia got ready to leave to ask for the books because Caver would burn them up, so after the meeting Freda went back to get the books and found all the ministers leaving with one, and there were no books to take back to the office.

"Rev Caver promised Freda he would look into the Wooden case and do all he could to bring justice."

* * * *

Care should be used in disseminating the above information to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant.

[redacted]

SA

b6
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Cleveland, Ohio.

October 16, 1952.

On October 6th 1952 at 11:A. M. Freda Katz, Julia Brown and Nathaniel Wooden attended the Baptist Ministers Alliance at 79th & Quincy Avenue, by the permission of the minister Rev. Hill, when they arrived it was found the meeting did not take place until 1: o'clock, Nathaniel left for work at 12:30 o'clock, leaving Julia and Freda there. Freda and Julia had to sit through the meeting, before they could present their case to the ministers. There were forty-six ministers present with a Rev. Caver presiding, and President of the Baptist ministers Alliance, he is from Cleveland.

After the meeting was over Rev. Caver called a minister down who was sent to the trial incognito to give his version of the trial, he #### told of how the case was dismissed from the lack of evidence, then Rev. Caver called on Freda, she told of the beating, when and where, after she told of the Wooden case she started to talk about the Jewish people being mistreated, Rev Caver stopped her and told her to come to the point on the Wooden case, she asked him if Julia could speak, and Caver told her not if she was going to talk on the same subject, Julia asked if she could present the ministers a partial list of the police brutalities since 1949, and also present to the ministers the book Genocide Caver said the list and the book had to be checked by a committee he had selected, so Julia and Freda took the material to the office. Before going to the office with the books Caver asked Julia who wrote the book and Julia said William Patterson from New York, Caver asked if Patterson wasn't a communist, Freda spoke up and said no.

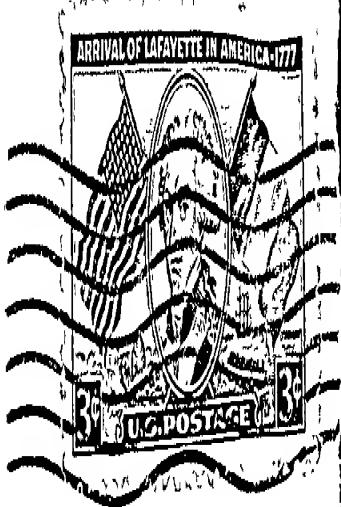
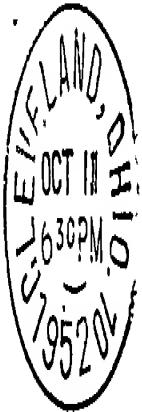
A Rev Lawson told the ministers that if they were caught with the book the F.B.I. would put them in prison, Rev Hill sat by Freda and told her when she and Julia got ready to leave to ask for the books because Caver would burn them up, so after the meeting Freda went back to get #^{##} the books and found all the ministers leaving with one, and there were no books to take back to the office.

Rev Caver promised Freda he would look into the Wooden case and do all he could to bring justice.

C. G. Eaud

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CHW



Henry S. Oldsman,

P. O. Box 2271,

Brooklyn Station,

Cleveland 9, Ohio.

10/13/52
10/13/52
10/13/52

Cleveland, Ohio
November 14, 1952

MEMO, SAC

100-20534 BLUMENFELD, ANITA
100-15911 CLARK, SALLIE
100-18776 DENNIS, MYRTLE
100-20565 GREEN, ANN
100-15575 [REDACTED]
100-19971 McMILLAN, JAMES
100-17261 NEGRO

100-19797 ROBERTS, SARAH
100-8850 TURNER, MARY
100-15197 WHERRY, MARGARET
100-4607 ZAZRIVY, ELSIE
100-20073 SOJOURNERS FOR
TRUTH AND JUSTICE

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The following is the verbatim report of [REDACTED]
dated October 10, 1952, received by SA [REDACTED]
on October 13, 1952. The original memo will be found as
Serial 25 of [REDACTED]

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"On October 5th 1952 the Sojourners for Truth and
Justice had their first years Anniversary at the home of ~~Viola~~
Lane 3839 E. 146th Street. Among those present were, ~~Viola Lane~~
~~Margaret Wherry, Sallie Clark, Myrtle Dennis, Julia Brown,~~
[REDACTED] Annie Green, Mary Turner, and Sarah Roberts, ~~all~~ members

of the Sojourners. The negro woman lawyer, last name ~~Willis~~, she b6
is about 30 years old, 5 ft 5, brown skin, black hair and dark b7C
eyes, 135 lbs. A negro man about 48, last name ~~Tillman~~, brown
skin black hair, 5 ft 11 in., 180 lbs, a wide scar on the right
cheek, he played a solo on the piano and also was the accompanist
for the Willis woman and another woman last name ~~Mitchell~~ (Bessie)
this woman is about 50 years old with mixed grey hair, light skin,
5 ft 5, 165 lbs, she is a Social Worker here in Cleveland.

"Myrtle was asked to explain to the visitors why and
where the Sojourners got their name. Myrtle told the story of
Sojourner Truth and explain to the two white women, Elsie and
Anita why no white woman could become a member of the Sojourners.
Myrtle said there were certain directions negro women had to go,
that white women did not understand for negro women had been
oppress all their lives. Sarah introduced Elsie as the friend

omb:dht

[REDACTED]

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MEMO. SAC

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of the Sojourners, because she had assisted the four leading Sojourners of Cleveland to Washington to help organize.

"There was no business, only social activity."

* * * *

Care should be used in disseminating the above information to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant.

[redacted]

SA

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Cleveland, Ohio.

October 10, 1952.

On October 5th 1952 the Sojourners for Truth and Justice had their first years Anniversary at the home of Viola Lane 3839 E. 146th Street. Among those present were, Viola Lane, Margaret Wherry, Sallie Clark, Myrtle Dennis, Julia Brown, [redacted] Annie Green, [redacted] b6 b7C Mary Turner, and Sarah Roberts, all members of the Sojourners. The Visitors were James McMillan, Elsie Zazrivy, Anita Bloomenfeld, a young negro woman Lawyer, last name Willis , she is about 30years old, 5ft 5, brown skin, black hair and dark eyes,135 lbs. A negro man about 48, last name Tillman, brown skin black hair, 5ft 11 in.,180 lbs,a wide scar on yhe right cheek, he played a solo on the piano and also was the accom-
pist for the Willis woman and another woman last name Mitchell,(Bessie) this woman is about 50 years old with mixed grey hair,light skin, 5ft 5 165 lbs, she is a Social Worker here in Cleveland.

Myrtle was asked to explain to the visitors why and where the Sojourners got their name. Myrtle told the story of Sojourner Truth and explain to the two white women, Elsie and Anita why no white woman could become a member of the Sojourners. Myrtle said there were certain direc-
tions negro women had to go, that white women did not understand for negro women had been oppress all their lives. Sarah introduced Elsie as the friend of the Sojourners, because she had assisted the four leading Sojourners of Cleveland to Washington to help organize.

There was no business, only social #activity.

C. G. End

November 18, 1952
Cleveland, Ohio

MEMO SAC,

100-18776 DENNIS, MYRTLE
100-20565 GREEN, ANNA
100-15575 [REDACTED]
100-19797 ROBERTS, SARAH

100-15197 WHERRY, MARGARET
100-20073 SOJOURNERS TRUTH & JUST.
100-17261 NEGRO

b6
b7C

The following is the verbatim report of [REDACTED] dated 10-21-52
received by SA [REDACTED] on 10-30-52. The original memo will
be found as serial 16 of [REDACTED]

b6
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"On Sunday October 19, 1952 at 6:P.M. the Sojourners for Truth
& Justice met at Mary Willis Home 2439 E. 83rd Street. There were eight
present, Sarah Roberts, who is chairmen, Margaret Wherry, Mary Willis,
[REDACTED] Viola Lane, Anna Green, Julia Brown, and Corrine Bar-
ras, a new member [REDACTED] brought in.

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"Five dollars and twenty-five cents was taken up for dues, in the
treasure is forty-seven dollars and seventy cents. The group discussed the
failure of the home office in New York by not writing and letting them know
what's going on, they spoke of the Sojourners not having the Charter, Mar-
garet said that was the reason the Sojourners were laying low, until they get
the Charter. There was nothing of importance said as the Sojourners seem to
be doing little or nothing, just yet.

"There will be an election of officers at the next meeting, on Sun.
November 1, 1952 at Myrtle Dennis home, Myrtle has a letter from a woman in
Dayton, Ohio who wanted to organize a Sojourners there, which Myrtle will
read at the meeting."

Care should be used in disseminating the above information to
paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant.

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Cleveland, Ohio.

October 21, 1952.

On Sunday October 19, 1952 at 6:P.M. the Sojourners for Truth & Justice met at Mary Willis home 2479 E. 83rd Street. There were eight present, Sarah Roberts, who is chairmen, Margaret Wherry, Mary Willis, [redacted] Viola Lane, Anna Green, Julia Brown, and Corrine [redacted] b6
[redacted] b7C
Barras, a new member [redacted] brought in.

Five dollars and twenty-five cents was taken up for dues, in the treasure is forty-seven dollars and seventy cents. The group discussed the failure of the home office in New York by not writing and letting them know what's going on, they spoke of the Sojourners not having the Charter, Margaret said that was the reason the Sojourners were laying low, until they get the Charter. There was nothing of importance said as the Sojourners seem to be doing little or nothing, just yet.

There will be an election of officers at the next meeting, on Sun. ##### November 1, 1952 at Myrtle Dennis home, Myrtle has a letter from a woman in Dayton, Ohio who wanted to organize a Sojourners there, which Myrtle will read at the meeting.

C. G. Ensl

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DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CWV



Henry H. Oldsman,

P.O. Box 2271,

Brooklyn Station,

Cleveland 9, Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio
November 20, 1952

CCs:	100-15056	ELIZABETH MOLNAR	101-5	GENE BAYER
	100-6336	JOE KRAUSE	100-20632	LENORE KATZ
	100-19995	LEE GARDNER	100-9759	ANNE MAGEDOVITZ
	100-1112	DR. J. N. SIMONS	100-56	ADMIRAL KILPATRICK
	65-721	TONY KRCHMAREK	100-20087	IUCELIUS JENNINGS
	100-16390	BRIEF	100-231	FRIEDA KATZ
	100-20421	EDDIE YOUNG	100-237	DAVE KATZ
	100-19424	NETTA BERMAN	100-17033	FRIEDA SMITH KREITNER
	100-20534	ANITA BLUMENFELD	100-4602	JIM SMID
	100-20042	ROBERT DECKER	100-8850	MARY TURNER
	100-11431	JACK EMMER	100-15908	JAMES WELLS
	100-19277	FRED GARDNER	100-17087	CRC
	100-14899	ETHEL GOODMAN (JENNINGS)	100-11936	DORA BAYER
	100-9265	WILLIAM HABER	100-18014	JOE HILL
	100-11826	MORRIS KREITNER		

The following is the verbatim report of [redacted] dated
October 20, 1952, received by SA [redacted] on October
23, 1952. The original memo will be found as serial [redacted] 27
of [redacted]

b6
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"Cleveland, Ohio.
October 20, 1952.

"On Sunday October 12, 1952 a Freedom Rally at the J.P.F.O. center 14101 Kinsman Road was held for SIMON GERSON and ISIDOR BEGUN. About one hundred and thirty-five people were present, some were recognized as JAMES WELLS, FREDA KATZ, MARY TURNER, A. KILPATRICK, SIMON and ISIDOR who sat on the plateform, ANN MAGETOVITZ, DAVE KATZ, and JULIA BROWN, at the door, others were JOE PETRAUS and wife, BOB DECKER, ETHEL GOODMAN, C. JENNINGS, EDDIE YOUNG, MORRIS and FREDA KRIETNER, EUGENE BAER and wife, JACK EMMER, JOE HILL,

PMB:mb

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cc: New York

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NOV 20 1952
FBI - CLEVELAND

On [redacted]

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MEMO, SAC

JIM SMID, ELIZABETH MOLNER, ANITA BLOOMFIELD, JOE KRAUS, LEE and FRED GARDINER, BILL HABER, NETTA BERMAN, DR. & MRS. SIMON. EDDIE YOUNG, BILL HABER, DAVE KATZ, JOE HILL, and A. KILPATRICK were assigned as muscle men, they were to put out all undesirables.

"FREDA the chairmen introduced JAMES, he spoke for the out-lawing of the Smith Act, stopping police brutality, and Unvagry being at the Hall where KIRCHMEREK tried to speak, how the police tried to intimidate the communist party, FREDA also spoke against the police and JIM SMID called from the audience to inform her the F.B.I. were also there intimidating the people. KILPATRICK spoke about fifteen minutes or more on nothing but the F.B.I. how they tried to make a stool pigeon out of him, and how he cursed them. Gerson conversation was making fun of how the Judges conducted the trial, he tried to make it appear the Government didn't know what they were doing, and as far as he was concerned they made a fool of themselves. The audience laughed at his demonstration of ignorance of the law the Judges had.

"A white man came in before SIMON arrived, ANN jumped up in front of him, but BILL and DAVE said he was alright, for he was a newspaper man, ANN said he wasn't, for he was a stool pigeon. FREDA had to quiet her ANN wanted this man put out, he was 5 ft. 9 ins. 165 lbs. black hair, brown eyes, age about 28. After SIMON and BEGUN arrived, FREDA spoke to BEGUN he left the platform and walked to the man in the back of the room and invited him out to question him; it seemed this man had some identification because he came back and sat through the meeting. When an occasion came for the people to stand, this stranger was slow getting up, ANN enjoyed pointing him out to JULIA and DAVE laughing.

"A white woman played a banjo and sang, her first name is LETTY, she was in the delegation of younge people who went to Wasaw, Poland, she was also at the Polish Embassy in Washington at the time when JULIA attended. A negro youth recited a poem, and a white youth played a gitar.

"BEGUN made the collection speech, with ANN, LEE GARDINER and JULIA taking the collection of a sum of \$353.76¢. At the door a collection of \$68.34¢ was taken up. After the meeting, FREDA and BEGUN had a augurment abcut the money, FREDA spoke of the promise of 50-50 BEGUN said it couldn't go that way, she asked JULIA to decide on the payment, JULIA decided on \$200.00 to BEGUN, but he said that couldn't be, BEGUN got angry and said he had to have it

MEMO, SAC

all, and the C.R.C. could have the door receipts. BEGUN said to give him \$350.00 dollars and FREDA could have the \$3.78¢ Three hundred and fifty dollars was turned over to BEGUN with BEGUN giving JULIA a receipt for the money signed by BEGUN but another name. After that meeting, ISIDOR, GERSON, FREDA, DAVE, DAVE's daughter, ANN and E. C. GREENFIELD went to the Hotel (Hollenden) FREDA said the two men left Monday a.M. at eight o'clock."

* * * * *

Care should be used in disseminating the above information, to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant.

[redacted]

S4

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b7C

Cleveland, Ohio.

October 20, 1952.

On Sunday October 12, 1952 a Freedom Rally at the J.P.F.O. center 14101 Kinsman Road was held for Simon Gerson and Isidor Begun. About one hundred and thirty-five people were present, some were recognized as James Wells, Freda Katz, Mary Turner, A. Kilpatrick, Simon and Isidor who sat on the plateform, Ann Magetovitz, Dave Katz, and Julia Brown, at the door, otheres were Joe Petraus and wife, Bob Decker, Ethel Goodman, C. Jennings, Eddie Young, Morris and Freda Krietner, Eugene Baer and wife, Jack Emmer, Joe Hill, Jim Smid, Elizabeth Molner, Anita Bloomfeld, Joe Kraus, Lee and Fred Gardiner, Bill Haber, Netta Berman, Dr. & Mrs Simon. Eddie Young, Bill Haber, Dave Katz, Joe Hill, and A. Kilpatrick were assigned as muscle men, they were to put out all undesirables.

Freida the chairmen introduced James, he spoke for the out-lawing of the Smith Act, stopping police brutality, and Unvagry being at the Hall where Kirchmerek tried to speak, how the police tried to intimidate the communist party, Freda also spoke against the police and Jim Smid called from the audience to inform her the F.B.I. were also there intimidating the people. Kilpatrick spoke about fifteen minutes or more on nothing but the F.B.I. how they tried to make a stool pigeon out of him, and how he cursed them. Gerson conversation was making fun of how the Judges conducted the trial, he tried to make it appear the Government didn't know what they were doing, and as far as he was concerned they made a fool of them selves. The audience laughed at his demonstration of

ignorance of the law the Judges had.

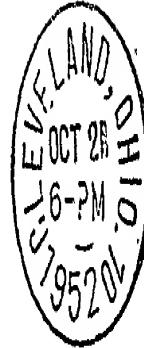
A white man came in before Simon arrived, Ann jumped up in front of him, but Bill and Dave said he was alright, for he was a newspaper man, Ann said he wasn't, for he was a stool pigeon, Freda had to quiet her. Ann wanted this man put out, he was 5ft.9 ins. 165 lbs. black hair, brown eyes, age about 28. After Simon and Begun arrived, Freda spoke to Begun he left the platform and walked to the man in the back of the room and invited him out to question him, it seemed this man had some identification because he came back and sat through the meeting. When an occasion came for the people to stand, this stranger was slow getting up, Ann enjoyed pointing him out to Julia and Dave laughing.

A white woman played a banjo and sang, her first name is Betty, she was in the delegation of younge people who went to Wasaw, Poland, she was also at the Polish Embassy in Washington at the time when Julia attended. A negro youth recited a poem, and a white youth played a gitar.

Begum made the collection speech, with Ann , Lee Gardiner and Julia taking the collection of a sum of \$353.78¢. At the door a collection of \$68.34¢ was taken up. After the meeting, Freda and Begun had a augurment about the money, Freda spoke of the promise of 50-50 Begun said it couldn't go that way, she asked Julia to decide on the payment, Julia decided on \$200.00 to Begun, but he said that couldn't be, Begun got angry and said he had to have it all, and the C.R.C. could have the door receipts. Begun said to give him \$350.00 dollars and Freda could have the \$3.78¢ Three hundred and fifty dollars was turned over to Begun with Begun giving Julia a receipt for the money signed by Begun but another name. After that meeting, Isidor, Gerson, Freda, Dave, Dave's daughter, Ann and E.C.Greenfield went to the Hotel (Hollenden) Freda said the two men left MondayA.M. at eight o'clock.

C. G. End

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Henry H. Oldsman,

P.O. Box 2271,

Brooklyn Station,

Cleveland 9, Ohio.

Rec'd 10-23-52
J.W.

Cleveland, Ohio

NOV 21 1952

MEMO, SAC

100-18014	Hill, Joe	100-237	Katz, Dave
100-9265	Haber, William	100-20092	Nikos, Mary
100-8504	Halamek, Anton	100-20093	Nikos, Archie
100-20243	Rosenberg, Committee	100-11460	Ovchar, Caroline
100-5874	Lucas, Joe	100-4607	Zazrivy, Elsie
100-5956	Callow, Leon	100-18440	ASP
100-231	Katz, Frieda	100-751	ACPFB

The following is the verbatim report of [redacted]
dated October 31, 1952 received by SA [redacted] on [redacted]
November 5, 1952. The original memo will be found as serial [redacted] 28
of [redacted]

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"Cleveland, Ohio
October 31, 1952

"On Wednesday at 8:P.M. October 29th 1952 a meeting was held at the U.E. office 1205 Superior Avenue for the protection of the Foriegn Born. A white man about forty years old partly bald, 5ft 6ins. wears glasses, 165 lbs. was chairmen with Elsie Zazrivy at the speakers table. There were about forty people present, among those recognized were Freda and Dave Katz, Bill Haber, Ben Careathers from Pittsburgh, Pa. Joe Hill who was there selling tickets for the Sterling Hotel affair for the Rosenberg's defense, Julia Brown, Mary Nickor who was selling beer for thirty cents a bottle and sandwiches for twenty-five cents, and Mary's husband, Caroline Ovchar, Anthony Halsemek, Leon Callo, Joe Lucas, and a foreign born white man whosa trial was Thursday morning October 30, 1952, first name Nat or Mat, he is up for deportation.

"Abner Green from New York was to be the guest speaker, but it was announce by the chairman that he would not be here because he was busy arranging bail for the six people arrested for deportation in New York and one in Chicago. The chairman introduced Leon Callo, who denounced his arrest, and said he would remain a communist and fight for the party where ever he is. Ben Careauthers was introduced by the chairman, as the victim of the Smith Act, Ben said he did not like the introduction, because he was not a victim, and did not intend to be victimize by any one but rather a defender of the Smith Act. Ben brought regards from Steve Nelson, Steve said to tell the people not to let up with their fight for [redacted]

SEARCHED [redacted]
SERIALIZED [redacted]

NOV 21 1952

FBI - CL V.L.

PMB:cvp

cc: Pittsburgh

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MEMO, SAC

peace and deliberation. Ben said the freeing of the two communist, Isidor Begum and simon Gerson were proof of the kind of fight was needed to free the others, it can be done and it must be done. Elsie asked for a donation, Two-Hundred dollars was taken up, about twelve dollars was made on refreshments. When the crowd was ready to leave Fred asked Elsie for a donation for Ben, Elsie did not think she should give him anything but promised ten dollars later, or before Ben left town, Freda was pretty sore about that, and said she would get even with Elsie the next time something was given.

"On leaving the U.E. Hall Freda in Julia's car and Ben in Bill's car left for Clarks Restaurant on 55th and Euclid Avenue, for dinner there Freda gave Ben thirty-five dollars to go to Dayton Ohio to speak there and return back to Cleveland, in Dayton Ben was given seventy-five dollars he said. At the restaurant Freda told Ben about the F.B.I. and police department trying to intimidate the office force at 5103 Euclid Avenue. Freda said she called the police Captain and asked him why the stoolies were there for her protection. Bill and Ben followed Julia home with Freda in Julia's car, after arriving home the three said they were going to Bills home where Ben was to stay."

Care should be used in disseminating the above information to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant.

[redacted]

SA

b6
b7C

Cleveland, Ohio.

October 31, 1952.

On Wednesday at 8:P.M. October 29th 1952 a meeting was held at the U.E. office 1205 Superior Avenue for the protection of the Foriegn Born. A white man about forty years old partly bald, 5ft 6ins. wears glasses, 165 lbs. was chairmen with Elsie Zazrivy at the speakers table. There were about forty people present, among those recognized were Freda and Dave Katz, Bill Haber, Ben Careathers from Pittsburg, Pa. Joe Hill who was there selling tickets for the Sterling Hotel affair for the Rosenberg's defense, Julia Brown, Mary Nickor who was selling beer for thirty cents a bottle and sandwichs for twenty-five cents, and Mary's husband, Caroline Ovchar, Anthony Hallemek, Leon Callo, Joe Lucas, and a foreign born white man whosa trial was Thursday morning October 30, 1952, first name Nat or Mat, he is up for deportation.

Abner Green from New York was to be the guest speaker, but it was announce by the chairman that he would not be here because he was busy arranging bail for the six people arrested for deportation in New York and one in Chicago. The chairman introduced Leon Callo, who denounced his arrest, and said he would remain a communist and fight for the party where ever he is. Ben Careauthers was introduced by the chairman, as the victim of the Smith Act, Ben said he did not like the introduction, because he was not a victim, and did not intend to be victimize by any one but rather a defender of the Smith Act. Ben brought regards from Steve Nelson, Steve said to tell the people not to let up with their fight for peace and deliberation. Ben said the freeing of the two communist, Isidor Begum and simon Gerson were proof of the kind of fight was needed to free the others, it can be done and it must be dome. Elsie asked for a donation, Two-Hundred dollars was taken up, about twelve dollars was made

on refreshments. When the crowd was ready to leave Fred asked Elsie for a donation for Ben, Elsie did not think she should give him anything but promised ten dollars later, or before Ben left town, Freda was pretty sore about that, and said she would get even with Elsie the next time something was given.

On leaving the U.E. Hall Freda in Julia's car and Ben in Bill's car left for the Clarks Restaurant on 55th and Euclid Avenue, for dinner there Freda gave Ben thirty-five dollars to go to Dayton Ohio to speak there and return back to Cleveland, in Dayton Ben was given seventy-dollars she said. At the restaurant Freda told Ben about the F.B.I. and police department trying to intimidate the office force at 5103 Euclid Avenue. Freda said she called the police Captain and asked him why the stoolies were there trying to annoy them and the police told her they were there for her protection. Bill and Ben followed Julia home with Freda in Julia's car, after arriving home the three said they were going to Bills home where Ben was to stay.

C. G. End

Cleveland, Ohio

NOV 21 1952

MEMO, SAC

100-20393	Brent, Al	100-20421	Young, Eddie
100-20534	Blumenfeld, Anita	100-20087	Jennings, Lucelius
100-15911	Clark, Sallie	100-17033	Kreitner, Frieda Smith
100-252	Clark, Richard	100-19433	Romig, Florence
100-14899	Goodman, Ethel (Jennings)	100-14573	Washington, Bert
100-9265	Haber, William	100-15908	Wells, James
100-20243	Rosenberg Committee	100-17261	Negro
100-9756	Magedovitz, Ann	100-19935	National Negro Labor Council
100-14442	Williams, Bob	100-1112	Simans, J. N.
100-11826	Kriettner, Morris		

The following is the verbatim report of [redacted] dated
October 27, 1952 received by SA [redacted] on October 30,
1952. The original memo will be found as serial [redacted] of [redacted]

b6
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b7D

"Cleveland, Ohio
October 27, 1952

"On Saturday at 9:P.M. October 18, 1952 a party was given at the home of Sallie Clarks 9910 Yale Avenue, by the Negro Labor Council. There were about forty people present, among those recognized were Sallie Clark & husband, Ethel Goodman, Bert Washington, Eddie Young, and his brother Maxie Young who is a new comer to the Council, Florence Romig, Julia Brown, Morris Kriettner and wife Freda, C.L. Jennings, Dr & Mrs. Simon, Albert Brent, Bill Haber, James Wells & wife, Willie Brown, Bob Williams, Ann Magetovitz, Anita Bloominfeld, a negro woman and man from Chicago who was here in defense of the Rosenbergs, who was sentenced to the electric chair, her name was Josephine Granat, and his name was George Moed, this writer can't help but feel that these names are fictitious. They were asking for contributions, and lining up affairs for the Rosenbergs, such as a speaking at the Sterling Hotel 3002 Prospect Avenue November 8, 1952 at 8:30 P.M. Speakers Rabbi Abraham Bronbach and David Alman.

"Bert Washington spoke at the party to tell of the Sears Robuck drive for jobs for negro women, also the drive for jobs at the May Co., and the victories because of Sears not wanting a picket line in front of the store. Julia gave the collection speech, and asked for membership in the Council. The door admission was twenty-five cents, the next eveing Ethel told Julia the Council made over two-hundred dollars."

FBI - [redacted] (1) [redacted]

PMB:cvp [redacted] [redacted]

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MEMO. SAC

[Redacted]

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Care should be used in disseminating the above information to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant.

[Redacted]

SA

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Cleveland, Ohio.

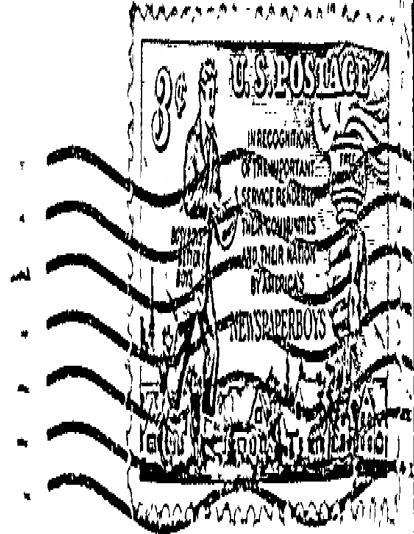
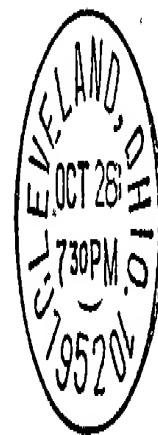
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C. G. End

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324JCEAU/SB/CNW



Henry H. Oldsman,

P.O. Box 2271,

Brooklyn Station,

Cleveland 9, Ohio.

Rec'd
10-30-52

Cleveland, Ohio
November 21, 1952

MEMO SAC

100-14716	Krause, Mrs. Joe	100-19379	Thomas, Georgia
100-12775	Berman, Norman	100-9759	Magedovitz, Ann
100-15911	Clark Sallie	100-6336	Krause, Joe
100-20042	Decker, Robert	100-16390	Brief
100-17200	Gaines, Lloyd	100-231	Katz, Frieda
100-14899	Goodman, Ethel (Jennings)	100-18185	Livingstone, Blanche
100-9265	Haber, William	100-3850	Turner, Mary
100-13507	Haug, Fred	100-15908	Wells, James
		100-17261	Negro

The following is the verbatim report of [redacted]
dated October 31, 1952 received by SA [redacted] on [redacted]
November 12, 1952. The original memo will be found as serial [redacted]
of [redacted]

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"Cleveland, Ohio
"October 31, 1952

"On Friday at 9:P.M. October 31st, 1952 a party was given at Mary Turner's home, 1444 E. 111th Street for Ben Careathers defense. There were twenty-one people present, those recognized were, Ethel Goodman, Mary Turner, Sallie Clark, Bill Haber, Julia Brown, Freda Katz, James Wells, Blanche Livingston, Norman Berman, Fred Haage, Bob Becker, Joe Krause and Wife, Georgia Thomas, Ann Magetovitz, Lloyd Gaines, Ben Careathers, Maxie Young, [redacted] who flew in from Chicago where her husband had died, bringing with her, her husband's daughter and taking her back to New York to live. She is 5 ft 5 in., brown skin, black hair and dark brown eyes, age 18, 140 lbs.

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"Mary Turner welcomed the guest and introduced Ben as a leader of the communist party who was arrested for no reason, other than speaking out for peace. Ben told the people that he was arrested for two reasons one was because he was a communist, and the other was because he was a negro. Ben said plenty of money was needed to finance the trial on Wednesday November 5, 1952. A collection of Fifty-two dollars and twenty-five cents was taken up, with four dollars and twenty-five cents for expense. Freda told Julia to take the forty-eight dollars home to put with other monies that would be raised at James party on Sunday night November 2, 1952. [redacted] left [redacted] with Ben and Bill, to stay at Bill's home, and Julia left with [redacted] Freda for home."

SCAR
SERIAL

NOV 21 1952

PMB:jmb

cc: 1 - Pittsburgh
1 - New York

b7D



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Care should be used in disseminating the above information to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant.



SA

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Cleveland, Ohio.

October 30, 1952.

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^{b7C} husband had died, bringing with her, her husband's daughter and taking her back to New York to live. She is 5ft 5in., brown skin, black hair and dark brown eyes, age 18, 140 lbs.

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C. W. End

SAC

December 4, 1952

SA [redacted]

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HYMAN LUNER, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted] advised the writer on December 3, 1952 that according to MYRTLE DENNIS, EDITH LUNER has stated she must move soon, and was interested in renting an upstairs apartment from [redacted] b7D.

MYRTLE DENNIS also stated that HYMAN LUNER visits his wife, EDITH and family about once a month.

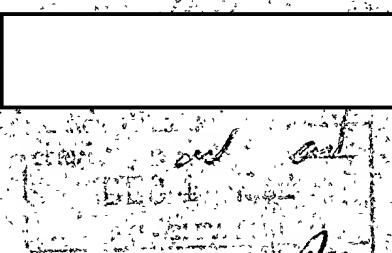
Informant could furnish no further details, but will be alert for any information concerning LUNER's location.

PMB AES
100-4212

cc: [redacted]
100-9768
100-18776

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b7D



Cleveland, Ohio
December 8, 1952

MEMO SAC

100-20116	BILES, SUE	100-9759	MAGETOVITZ, ANN
100-20042	DECKER, ROBERT	100-19379	THOMAS, GEORGIA
100-10263	DENNIS, RAY	100-20087	JENNINGS, LUCELIUS
100-19277	GARDNER, FRED	100-15575	
100-14899	GOODMAN, ETHEL (JENNINGS)	100-18972	MITCHELL, MEL
100-9265	HABER, WILLIAM	100-18923	MITCHELL, HORTENSE
100-8504	HALAMEK, ANTON	100-19797	ROBERTS, SARAH
100-13507	HAUG, FRED	100-19433	ROMIG, FLORENCE
100-13371	HAUG, MARIE	100-18406	ROTHENBERG, DON
100-20420	TURNER, IKE	100-14573	WASHINGTON, BERT
100-16908	HIRSCHBERG, HERB	100-17261	NEGPO
		100-19935	NAT'L NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

b6
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The following is the verbatim report of [redacted] dated November 25, 1952, received by SA [redacted] on December 1, 1952. The original memo will be found as serial 32, of [redacted]

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"Cleveland, Ohio.
"November 25, 1952.

"On Saturday November 22, 1952, the second day of the National Convention of the Negro Labor Council met at Public Hall, at 6th & Lake Side Avenue. About two thousand people from all parts of the United States were there, with about thirty states and forty cities represented. Fort Wayne and South Bend, Indiana, Dayton, Tiffin and Ashbulah, Ohio. Flint and Detroit, Michigan, Pittsburgh and Erie, Pa., Bessemer Ala., Savannah Ga., Baltimore Maryland, Richmond Va., Denver Col., Seattle Washington, Louisville Ky., St. Louis, Chicago and East St. Louis Ill., Washington, Milwaukee Wis., and Los Angeles.

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b7C

"Among some of the one recognized were, Sarah Roberts, Marie & Fred Haug, Ethel Goodman, C.L. Jennings, [redacted] Bob Decker, Joe Petrus, Don Rothenberg, Fred Gardiner, Mel & Hortense Mitchell, Georgia Thomas Sims, Ray Dennis, Ann Magetovitz, Ike Turner, Bert Washington, Bill Haber, Florence Romig, Julia Brown, Sue Biles, Herb Hirshburger, and Anthony Hallemek.

"The delegates of Cleveland had the last row of seats in the Hall altho there were loud speakers, it was difficult in hearing

b7D

cc: New York (2)
Chicago (2)
Detroit (2)

[redacted]

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
DEC 8 1952	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

[redacted]

CV TO

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and seeing ~~✓~~ Sam Parks from Chicago was chairman, he introduced William Hood as guest speaker, Hood said the walls of Jim crow will come tumbling down, and Mr. Worn out red baiter will never stop the freedom train, and that the Negro Labor Council had sprung up in many places. That the negro holds fewer jobs than they did twelve years ago, and the income of negroes were shockingly reduced, and negro workers were being driven out of factories.

"Hood said instead of the F.B.I. running down the murders of the Moore's in Florida they were running down the Smith act victims, and that the Taft Hartley and the McCarran act had to go. Hood said the Africans mean to run their business from now on, and the masses of the South are ready to fight for democracy.

A resolution for Air line jobs was made by Sam Parks, Sa, said there were skilled negro pilots in World war two, and in Korea now fighting, Bert Harris from New York said to strive out skill, in world war two and in Korea because of the feeling they had for the Koreans. Sam asked for a picket line to be formed immediately, every one got up to go, about two-thousand delegates and visitors, they walked from four to six abreast, no one could pass between them, when they got ready to cross the streets all traffic was blocked, thro' the streets they were chanting, Jim crow must go. After marching for about fifteen minutes the crowd broke up for lunch, some going back to the Hall."

Care should be used in disseminating the above information to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant.

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b7C

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The delegates of Cleveland had the last row of seats in the Hall altho there were loud speakers, it was difficult in hearing and seeing. Sam Parks from Chicago was chairman, he introduced William Hood as guest speaker, Hood said the walls of Jim crow will come tumbling down, and Mr. worn out red baiter will never stop the freedom train, and that the Negro Labor Council had sprung up in many places. That the negro holds fewer jobs than they did twelve years ago, and the income of negroes were shockingly reduced, and negro workers were being driven out of factories,

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C. & End

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324ICBAW/SB/CMW



Henry H. Oldsman,

P.O. Box 2271,

Brooklyn Station,

Cleveland 9, Ohio.



Rec'd
P.D.
P.D.
P.D.

Cleveland, Ohio
December 8, 1952

MEMO, SAC:

cc: 100-20393 (AL BRENT) 100-14038 (WILLIAM COOPER)
100-20042 (ROBERT DECKER) 100-10263 (RAY DENNIS) b6
100-19277 (FRED GARDNER) 100-19511 [REDACTED] b7C
100-14899 (ETHEL GOODMAN) 100-19721 (VIVIAN GRUBBS)
(JENNINGS) (WASHINGTON)
100-13507 (FRED HAUG) 100-20420 (IKE TURNER)
100-1112 (S. N. SIMANS) 100-11826 (MORRIS KRIETNER)
100-20422 (WILLIE BROWN) 100-20402 (CARLOTTA RUFUS)
100-19995 (LEE GARDNER) 100-15369 (FRANK HASHMEL)
100-20087 (LUCELIUS JENNINGS) 100-231 (FRIEDA KATZ)
100-17033 (FRIEDA SMITH 100-19433 (FLORENCE ROMIG)
(KRIETNER) 100-8850 (MARY TURNER)
100-14573 (BERT WASHINGTON) 100-15908 (JAMES WELLS)
100-17261 (NEGRO) 100-19935 (NAT'L NEGRO LABOR
100-14442 (ROBERT WILLIAMS) COUNCIL)

The following is the verbatim report of [REDACTED] dated b6
November 24, 1952, received by SA [REDACTED] on Decem- b7C
ber 1, 1952. The original memo will be found as serial [REDACTED] b7D
of [REDACTED] 33

"Cleveland, Ohio.
November 24, 1952

"On Friday PM at 8:30 November 21st 1952 at St. Matthews Church 35th & Scovill Avenue the Negro Labor Council held its first meeting of a three day session of the National Convention. Among those recognized from Cleveland were, BERT WASHINGTON who was Chairman, with ETHEL GOODMAN, COLEMAN YOUNG of Detroit, and HAROLD WARD's wife on the platform. C. L. JENNINGS, FREDA KATZ, FRANK HASHMEL, FRED GARDNER & wife with their two children, FLORENCE ROMIG, CARLOTTA RUFUS, ALBERT BRENT, WILLIAM COOPER and wife ELIZABETH COOPER's sister from out of town, JULIA BROWN, WILLIE BROWN, IKE TURNER, BOB DECKER, MARY TURNER, [REDACTED] b6 b7C, MIKE GRUBBS, JOE PETRAUS, FRED HAUG, FRIEDA KRIETNER, MORRIS KRIETNER, Dr. & MRS. SIMON, from Chicago were SAAM PARKS, OSCAR KRIETNER, RALPH TURNER, FRED PNIKET, LILLIAN CASH, LEON BEVERLY, BROWN JR., [REDACTED]

PMB:GGP

cc: 2 - Detroit
2 - Chicago
2 - New York
2 - Cincinnati

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED <i>ad</i>	FILED <i>ad</i>
DEC 9 1952	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

b7D

MEMO, SAC:

and OCTAVIA HAWKINS. From New York were PAUL ROBESON, GEORGE MURPHY, ROMONIA GARRET, THELMA SLATTERY, ERVIN MILES, CARRIE PERKINS, VICKIE GARVIN, CLIFFORD CAMERON, and BILL MARSHALL an actor, from Detroit were HAROLD MYERS, JIMMY WATTS, DAVE MOORE JOE MORGAN.

"Mrs. X WARD was introduced by BERT, as the wife of HAROLD who was framed for murder, she said her husband was not guilty of munder but was guilty of going to Russia, and was guilty of fighting for the rank and file memberships labor unions.

"The meeting was opened by a prayer from Rev. M. E. X NELSON of 12702 Abell Avenue. He left before the meeting was over, before leaving he praised the work of the N.L.C.

"PAUL ROBESON came in lead by JAMES WELLS, BOB WILLIAMS and RAY DENNIS and others, PAUL sang several songs, and spoke, he said the walls of Jim crow still stands and needs some one to tear it down, he asked the crowd should his son go over and fight the the British soldiers against the men of Kenya, the crowd yelled No, No. PAUL said, You better get with the folks if its' not too late, and that he was glad he never left them. He was speaking of the party. He praised the riot in South Africa, and called the men brave, and said it won't be long before 200 million Africans are free.

"PAUL introduced BILL MARSHALL from New York, a very good friend of his. COLEMAN YOUNG said the struggle will be ended only by the victory of jim crow, he said it was time white supremist was pub back in their place. He spoke of the Un-American Activities Committe as a desperate force who went to Detroit.

"BERT said the convention here in Cleveland was here to organize and formulate the program in Cincinnati, he said the Council was there to do a job, and the job will be done.

"There was a stage play, with two white men, one negro man and woman, the name of one of the white men was EDDIE MOREK, The negro man was FRED PINKARD, all from Chicago. The play was from the Harvester strike. It protroyed a man they called a scab, with the insistence of a white official of the Harvester company to have him to break a picket line, and then later accused him of murder, this play tried to tie in with the HAROLD WARD case. COLMAN read off a few places where the Council had been able to break through for jobs, for negroes, namely the Gas company, and F. M. Schaffer company in Brooklyn, N.Y., in Oakland Cal., the

MEMO, SAC:

telephone and telegraph companies, in Detroit Max Shay's, in Louisville, Ky., public and high school, General electric plant and the Board of Education. In Los Angeles, Radio, and steel works, in San Francisco Sears & Robuck. also in Oakland, Cal they are in all key railroads they have gotten jobs for ninety workers.

"A negro man named O. A. ~~HENRY~~, it seems an official of the church closed the meeting."

Care should be used in disseminating the above information to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant,

[redacted]

Special Agent

b6
b7C

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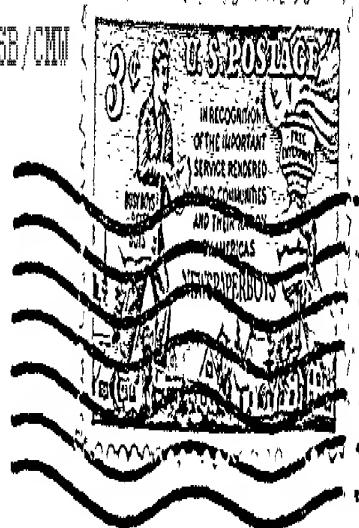
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CWW



Henry H. Oldsman,

P.O. Box 2271,

Brooklyn Station,

Cleveland 9, Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio
December 9, 1952

MEMO SAC

100-14442	WILLIAMS, ROBERT	100-56	KILPATRICK, ADMIRAL
100-20086	BARROW, ELIZABETH	100-17704	JACKSON, JAMES
100-20116	BILES, SUE	100-20422	BROWN, WILLIE
100-13830	BRUDNO, GENE	100-20087	JENNINGS, LUCELIUS
100-19277	GARDNER, FRED	100-18598	McCURDY, MAYME
100-3583	WEBB, ED	100-19433	ROMIG, FLORENCE
100-20421	YOUNG, EDDIE	100-18406	ROTHENBERG, DON
100-9759	MOGEDOVITZ, ANN	100-4602	SMID, JIM
100-18667	McCURDY, FOSTER	100-17261	NEGRO
100-9836	RAUTIO, MARTHA	100-19935	NAT'L NEGRO LABOR
100-20402	RUFUS, CARLotta		COUNCIL

Re:

b7D

Captioned informant furnished the writer on November 6, 1952 the following partial list of members of the Cleveland Negro Labor Council with their monetary pledges, and phone numbers. This list is as follows:

ELIZABETH BARROW	Ma 1-4977	Oct.	\$4.00 mo
ROY BLACK	Ga 1-7253	Sept & Oct.	5.00 mo
WILLIE BROWN	UT 1-6471	Sept & Oct.	2.00 mo
EUGENE BRUDNO	OE 1-4095	Oct.	3.00 mo
SUE BILES	CE 1-0209	Oct	5.00 mo
		owes \$1.00 for Sept	
FLETCHER CHANEY	SW 1-4170	Sept. & Oct.	3.00 mo
FRED GARDINER	SK 1-0975	Oct	3.00 mo
MAYME GASSAWAY	MA 1-9058	Oct	2.00 mo
RAY HOLMES	SW 1-6750	Sept & Oct	2.00 mo
JAMES JACKSON	UR 1-7057	Sept & Oct	3.00 mo
LOU JENNINGS	GL 1-7156	Sept & Oct	5.00 mo
ADMIRAL KILPATRICK	HE 1-0845	Oct	5.00 mo
FOSTER McCURDY	GL 1-0885	Oct	4.00
		owes \$2.00 for Sept	
ANNE MAGEDOVITZ	GL 1-2669	Sept & Oct.	5.00 mo

PMB:mkf *Mkf*

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....

DEC 9 1952

FBI - CLEVELAND

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Memo SAC

ANDREW PINKARD	GA 1-8457	Oct	2.00 mo
MARHTA RAUTIO	SU 1-2210	Oct	4.00 mo
			owes 1.00 for
			Sept
FLO ROMIG	MA 1-4977	Oct.	5.00 mo
DON ROTHENBERG	HE 1-3327	Oct.	2.00 mo
CARLOTTA RUFUS	MA 1-9058	Oct.	5.00 mo
RI OHARD SATTLER		Sept & Oct	3.00 mo
JAMES SMID	SW 1-8479	Oct.	5.00 mo
LUCINDA WADE	CE 1-1263	Oct	5.00 mo
EDWARD WEBB	EX 1-9278	Oct	5.00 mo and
			3.00 Sept
ROBERT WILLIAMS		Oct	5.00 mo
ED YOUNG	CE 1-0127	Oct	5.00 mo

The names not having main files will be indexed. b7D
The original list will be filed in

SA

b6
b7C

Elizabeth Barrow	Ma 1-4977	Oct \$4.00 m
Roy Black	Ga 1-7253	Sept & Oct 5.00 mo
Willie Brown	Ut 1-6471	Sept & Oct 2.00 mo
Eugene Brudno	Ce 1-4095	Sept & Oct 3.00 mo
Sue Biles	Ce 1-0209	Oct 5.00 mo owes \$1.00 for Sept
Fletcher Chaney	Sw 1-4170	Sept & Oct 3.00 mo
Fred Gardiner	Sk 1-0975	Oct 3.00 mo
Mayme Gassaway	Ma 1-9058	Oct 2.00 mo
Ray Holmes	Sw 1-6750	Sept & Oct 2.00 mo
James Jackson	Ut 1-7057	Sept & Oct 3.00 mo
Lou Jennings	Gl 1-7156	Sept & Oct 5.00 mo
Admiral Kilpatrick	He 1-0845	Oct 5.00 mo
Foster McCurdy	Gl 1-0885	Oct 4.00 owes \$2.00 for Sept
Anne Magedovitz	XXXXXX Gl 1-2669	Sept & Oct 5.00 mo
Andrew Pinkard	Ga 1-8457	Oct 2.00 mo
Martha Rautio	Su 1-2210	Oct 4.00 mo owes 1.00 for Sept
Flo Romig	Ma 1-4977	Oct. 5.00 mo
Don Rothenberg	He 1-3327	Oct. 2.00 mo
Carlotta Rufus	Ma 1-9058	Oct. 5.00 mo
Richard Sattler		Sept & Oct 3.00 mo
James Smid	Sw. 1-8479	Oct. 5.00 mo
Lucinda Wade	Ce 1-1263	Oct 5.00 mo
Edward Webb	Ex 1-9278	Oct 5.00 mo and 3.00 Sept
Robert Williams		Oct. 5.00 mo
Ed Young	Ce 1-0127	Oct 5.00 mo

*Partial
N.C.L. list of members and their pledges.*

*JHB
RBD
10/52*

Cleveland, Ohio
December 10, 1952

MEMO, SAC

100-20534	BLUMENFELD, ANITA	100-9756	MAGEDOVITZ, ANN
100-15911	CLARK, SALLIE	100-56	KILPATRICK, ADMIRAL
100-20042	DECKER, ROBERT	100-231	KATZ, FRIEDA
100-9265	HABER, WILLIAM	100-15908	WELLS, JAMES
100-8504	HALAMEK, ANTON	100-17269	DOMESTIC
		100-16390	BRIEF

The following is the verbatim report of [redacted] dated 11-10-52
received by SA [redacted] on 11-14-52. The original memo will be
found as serial 35 of [redacted]

b6
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"Cleveland, Ohio.
November, 10, 1952

" On November 2nd, 1952 at 8: P.M. a party was given at James Wells home 3308 Cedar Avenue in honor of Ben Careathers. Those present were Bill Haber, A. Kilpatrick, Joe Petraus, Bob Decker, Anita Bloominfield, Freda Katx, Ann Magetovitz, James Wells, Sallie Clark, Anthony Hallemek, Ben Careathers, Julia Brown and the negro girl friend of Nathaniel Wooden first name Dorothy.

Freida introduced Ben, who said it would take twenty five hundred dollars a week to fight for the defendants who were arrested in Pittsburg that he wanted an invitation to come back to Cleveland in six months for he knew he would be free by then, Ben said there would be no difference in the Presidential election, and that the Democrats nor the Republicans were any good, but there would be some what of a victory if the Republicans won, every one laugh, Julia asked Kilpatrick what every one was laughing about and Kil. said, you remember 1929, and the fun we had. The whole party thinks things will be different, and that they will have a chance to pick up where they left off during the depression.

James spoke, he said the fight against the Smith and McCarran act hed to go that subject is all James speaks on every where he goes. A collection speech was made by Julia and fifty-two dollars was taken up. All together two-hundred and seventy-five dollars was raised in Dayton, Ohio and Cleveland, Dayton raised seventy dollars the rest was raised here. Ben was given two hundred and twenty dollars, Freda Kept the rest for expenses."

Care should be used in disseminating the above information to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant.

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PMB: AES

[redacted]
cc: Pittsburgh
Enclosure

SA

[redacted]	SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
[redacted]	SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
DEC 7 1952		
FBI - CLEVELAND		

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b7D

Cleveland, Ohio.

November, 10, 1952.

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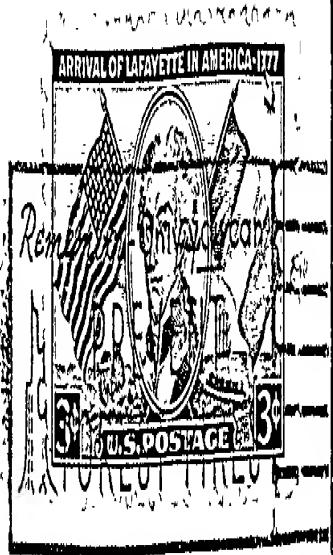
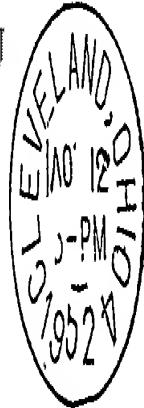
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C. G. Pend.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324UCBAU/SB/CMW

10-14-88
11-14-88



Johnson S. Youngster,

P. O. Box 2268,

Brooklyn Station,

Cleveland 9, Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio
December 12, 1952

MEMO SAC

100-20393	Brent, Al	100-15575	[redacted]	b6 b7C
100-15911	Clark, Sallie	100-19971	McMillan, James	
100-10263	Dennis, Ray	100-19433	Romig, Florence	
100-14899	Goodman, Ethel (Jennings)	100-18406	Rothenberg, Don	
100-9265	Haber, William	100-14573	Washington, Bert	
100-20420	Turner, Ike	100-15197	Wherry, Margaret	
100-20422	Brown, Willie	100-17261	Negro	
100-14928	Wherry, Robert	100-19935	Nat'l Negro Labor Council	
100-20087	Jennings, Lucelius	134-26 SA		

The following is the verbatim report of [redacted] dated November 30, 1952, received by SA [redacted] on December 8, 1952. The original memo will be found as serial 36 of [redacted]

b6
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"Cleveland, Ohio.
"November 30, 1952.

"On Sunday November 23, 1952, The Negro Labor Council held its last session of the National Convention at Public hall 6th and Lakeside Avenue. Among those from Cleveland present were, Sallie Clark, Margaret Wherry & husband, Katherine McCastle, James McMillan, Don Rothenberg, Joe Petraus, Bill Haber, Ethel Goodman, C.L. Jennings, Ike Turner, Albert Brent, Willie Brown, Florence Romeg, Bert Washington, Ray Dennis, Lee Morgan, Ray Dennis, Julia and Curlee Brown.

"A resolution was made on F.E.P.C, by William Hood. He said the Negro labor Council denounces the treatment against their leaders, he called up- on the convention to put an end to the witch hunt (meaning arresting of the communist) and to give back Paul's transport. To call on Pres. Truman to set aside the Rosenberg case. Dolly Mason from New York was elected to the National committee to defend negro leadership, and the Smith act victims.

"Paul Brown from Chicago but now living in Seattle, was introduced as a man who demonstrated himself with the struggles and interest of the working people said he was going back to continue to

PMB:EGK/*Re*
[redacted]
cc: Detroit (2)
Chicago (2)
New York (2)
Seattle (2)

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SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
DEC 12 1952	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

[Signature]

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"fight up to the time of his trial which is February 1, 1953, he will be with the council fighting, and he felt the Smith Act can be defeated. Paul said he is charged with Inspiring to advocate the overthrow of the U.S. Government. and that his relatives are being intimidated, and his father's job threatened. Arthur McFall from Detroit, said he saw the Martinville seven killed, and was at the funeral of the Moore's in Mims Florida, and that Paul Robeson was every thing they stood for, Paul was also the greatest living American. McFall said every negro American should do his bit in expending the Peace program, to tell it on the house tops that Robeson is their leader.

"Ashburh Howard or Harris a leader of the N.L.C. in the South (think its Alabama) said until the South liberates the working class both negro and white will be enslaved, the south is the battle ground, and the fight must be won in the south.

"A negro last name Johnson from California said there is a loyalty clause which prevents white and negro unity. William Marshall, Fred O'Neil and John Dobbs were introduced as actors from New York. Those three were put on the Culture committee of the N.L.C. Dobbs said there was nothing in the Theatre for people who thought any thing of negroes. Dobbs has been an actor for twenty eight years, and in 1950 was on the National broadcasting system.

"N.L.C. officers were elected for 1953, with Hood President, Young executive secretary, Octavia Hawkins, Treasurer, Ernest Thompson, director.

"In all there were one thousand two hundred and fifty-six delegates three hundred and seventy-one visitors. There was a collection made for Harold Wards defense \$244.66¢. Pledges were made of \$2225.00, for the council a collection of \$1,134.00 was raised. A white man was introduced as Demayo, he said the National office expense was fourteen hundred dollars a month and the council needed a budget of fifty thousand dollars, among some of the contributers were the local 600 delegates one-hundred dollars. Cleveland delegates two hundred and eighty three dollars. district 11 U.E. Local one-thousand dollars. Fort Wayne U.E. district 9 one hundred dollars, Almagated local 453, fifty six dollars, local 101 U.E. one hundred dollars, local 600 in Detroit one hundred dollars, Pittsburgh delegates paying sixty dollars of their one hundred dollars. Harvesters strikers ten dollars, local 471 in Washington one hundred dollars F.E.P.C. council no name twenty five dollars, a Jim Corncut fifty dollars, U.P.W.A. local one hundred dollars, a few more pledges could not be heard.

CV FO

[redacted]
b7D

"Every one was asked to go back to their homes and make the next convention a bigger one, and more reports on the gain of freedom, and peace."

Care should be used in disseminating the above information to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant.

[redacted]
SA

b6
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November, 30, 1952.

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C. G. Ead

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW



Rec'd In 1st Dist. C.
10-12-52 Clev. 9-10-52

Henry H. Oldsmain,
P.O. Box 2271,
Brooklyn Station,
Cleveland 9, Ohio.



Rec'd
12-8-52
12-8-52

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: December 12, 1952

FROM : SA [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

b6

SUBJECT: [redacted]

DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMM

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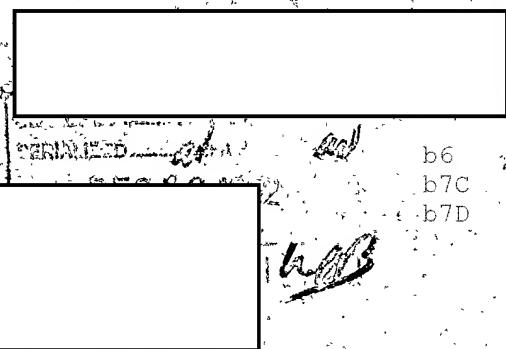
Captioned informant orally advised the writer on December 9, 1952 that on December 4, 1952, informant drove EDITH LUMER home from a meeting (see separate report on meeting) and while thus associated, EDITH told [redacted] that she had not seen HY LUMER in quite some time, and that she did not know when she would see him again. She said she has not had much of a married life lately. EDITH said HY was underground and that she never receives word from him directly, and never knows where he is half the time. Informant felt that EDITH meant that she receives word from HY through a third party. For information.

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PMB:cvp

b7D

cc: 100-4212
100-9768



Cleveland, Ohio
December 15, 1952

MEMO SAC

100-19424	BERMAN, NETTA	100-20087	JENNINGS, LUCELIUS
100-20042	DECKER, ROBERT	100-231	KATZ, FRIEDA
100-14899	GOODMAN, ETHEL (JENNINGS)	100-237	KATZ, DAVE
100-9265	HABER, WILLIAM	100-7461	LAND, JEROME
100-13507	HAUG, FRED	100-19433	ROMIG, FLORENCE
100-10760	KRAMER, ART	100-15197	WHERRY, MARGARET
100-20243	ROSENBERG COMMITTEE	100-17087	CRC

The following is the verbatim report of [redacted] dated November 14, 1952 received by SA [redacted] on November 24, 1952. The original memo will be found as serial 38 of [redacted]

b6
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"Cleveland, Ohio.
November, 14th 1952.

"On Saturday at 8:PM November 8th 1952 a meeting was held at the Sterling Hotel 3002 Prospect Avenue sponsored by the Ohio Committee for the defense of the Rosenbergs. There were about two hundred people present, among those recognized were, Hope Ort, Freda Katz, Bill Haber, Joe Petraus and his wife, Dave Katz, Julia Brown, Margaret Wherry, Nettie Berman who was chairman, Maxie Young and his wife, Bertha Tennenbaum, Florence Romig, Ethel Goodman, and C.L. Jennings, Bob Decker, Jerry Land, Fred Hauge, and Art Kramer.

"Nettie introduced the Lawyer for the Rosenbergs, David Alman, he said there were one hundred and thirty five witness and only five were called, and only the brother of Ethel was the cause of the conviction. he said the couple was kept about a block apart and the children ages four and nine had to go from father to mother to see them, Alman said the Warden had been asked if the parents could be together when the children made their visit, but was refused, he said the children were being intimidated by the F.B.I. and made fun of by the school children. He said there were no jews on the jury, he said the Judge went in his chamber to pray to God for a

b7D

cc: 1 - Cincinnati
1 - New York

SEARCHED [redacted] INDEXED [redacted]
SERIALIZED [redacted] FILED [redacted]

DEC 19 1952

100-17087-38

100-17087-38

MEMO SAC

"decision and came out with a verdict of electrocution.

"Netta introduced Rabbi ~~Abraham~~ Cronbach, who said there was no lie detector test taken from the Rosenbergs. Altho the Rabbi favored communism, he denounced the word communist, and said it was the most hellish word, and should be stricken from the dictionary. A collection of one thousand and thirty dollars was taken up."

Care should be used in disseminating the above information to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant.

[redacted]
SA

b6
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C. G. End

Cleveland, Ohio
December 15, 1952

MEMO SAC

100-	OCHMAN, RITA	100-19339	HARRIS, JOAN
100-20555	VAN KIRK, GALE	100-10802	GREENFIELD, AL
100-20043	ROSENBERG, COMMITTEE	100-17087	CRC
100-19938	RENE, ETHEL	100-10712	NAACP
100-18406	ROTHENBERG, DON		

The following is the verbatim report of [redacted] dated November 20, 1952 received by SA [redacted] on November 24, 1952. The original memo will be found as serial 39 of [redacted]

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"On Tuesday PM. at 8:30 November 18th 1952 a meeting was held at the Hollander Hotel by the Ohio committee for the defense of the Rosenbergs. Twenty two were present, Ethel Renee, Don Rothenberg, Joan Harris, Gale VanKirk, Rita Ochman, Hope Ort, Lillian Moed, Julia Brown, Al Greenfield, Paula Heffner, and Bertha Femenbaum."

"Lillian inform the people that they had only five weeks to work, every one seemed very worred, and made plans to contact every organization possible, namely, The National council of Jewish women, the N.A.A.C.P. altho the N.A.A.C.P. had turned them down twice. All labor unions, all colleges, the students, and not the officials, all Ministers, all newspapers. Oberlin college was mentioned by Al Greenfield. Al said he had gone to all the newspapers and the call and post, and the Herald were the only papers who would consent to print anything. One jewish paper head said the Rosenbergs should die guilty, or not guilty, Al said he asked why and the man said because they were communist, he did not name the paper. He said the committee had called Rabbi Silver, and the Rabbi refused to have any thing to do with the case, in fact none of the jewish ministers would have any thing to do with the case, except Rabbi Cronbach. Lillian said none of the Professional people would consent to come out in the open and help the Rosenbergs. The whole meeting was a drag out of wondering what to do, and asking for suggestions. A meeting will be held next Wednesday November 26th 1952 at Rita Ochman home 10703 Ashbury Avenue."

Care should be used in disseminating the above information to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant.

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PMB'mmc *None*

[redacted]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>al</i>	FILED <i>al</i>
DEC 15 1952	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

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Cleveland, Ohio.

November, 20th 1952

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C. Y. And

MEMO SAC

December 15, 1952
Cleveland, Ohio

100-15369 HASHMEL, FRANK
100-231 KATZ, FRIEDA
100-15908 WELLS, JAMES

100-4607 ZAZRIVY, ELSIE
100-17087 CRC

The following is the verbatim report of [redacted] dated November 20, 1952 received by SA [redacted] on November 24, 1952. The original memo will be found as serial 40 of [redacted]

b6
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"Thursday November 20th 1952 at 4:PM at 5103 Euclid Avenue, a small group of people waited in the office to meet Frank Hashmel back from his trial in Akron Ohio. Freda Katz, James Wells, Elsie Zazrivy, Julia Brown waited for Frank, who came in at five o'clock, he said he could not get his bail reduced, Freda interrupted him by showing him a letter from an invalid man with a dollar in it to help with his defense, this man's name is Julius Trueb, 534 E. 340th Street, Willowby, Ohio, he denounced the American system of Government, and said he was with Frank a hundred per cent. Julia drove Frank and Freda home where Frank was staying until Friday."

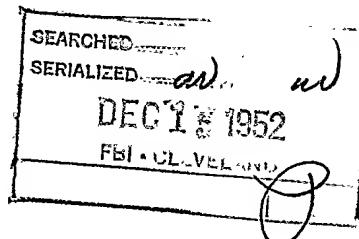
Care should be used in disseminating the above information to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant.

[redacted]
SA

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PMB: mmc *Macc*
[redacted]

b7D



b7D

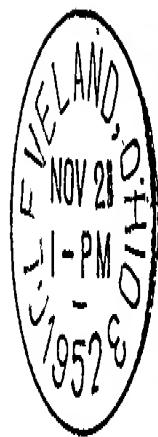
Cleveland, Ohio.

November 20th 1952.

Thursday November 20th 1952 at 4:PM at 5103 Euclid Avenue, a small group of people waited in the office to meet Frank Hashmel back from his trial in Akron Ohio. Freda Katz, James Wells, Elsie Zazrivy, Julia Brown waited for Frank, who came in at five o'clock, he said he could not get his bail reduced, Freda interrupted him by showing him a letter from an invalid man with a dollar in it to help with his defense, this man's name is Julius Trueb, 534 E. 340th Street, Willowby, Ohio, he denounced the American system of Government, and said he was with Frank a hundred per cent. Julia drove Frank and Freda home where Frank was staying until Friday.

L. G. End

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CW



Henry H. Oldsman,

P.O. Box 2271,

Brooklyn Station,

Cleveland 9, Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio

DEC 19 1952

MEMO SAC

100-20393	Brent, Al	100-20402	Rufus, Corlotta
100-15911	Clark, Sallie	100-3583	Webb, Eddie
100-20042	Decker, Robert	100-20087	Jennings, Lucelius
100-10263	Dennis, Ray	100-19433	Romig, Florence
100-19277	Gardner, Fred	100-18406	Rothenberg, Don
100-14899	Goodman, Ethel (Jennings)	100-14573	Washington, Bert
100-20421	Young, Eddie	100-15908	Wells, James
100-17381	Security	100-17261	Negro
100-9759	Magedovitz, Ann	100-19935	National Negro
100-56	Kilpatrick, Admiral	100-20420	Labor Council
100-20422	Brown, Willie	100-1112	Turner, Ike
			Simans, Dr. J. N.

The following is the verbatim report of [redacted]
dated November 17, 1952 received by SA [redacted]
on November 18, 1952. The original memo will be found as
serial 41 of [redacted]

b6
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b7D

"Cleveland, Ohio
"November 17, 1952

"On November 16th 1952 a meeting was held at the Negro Labor Council, 5311 Woodland Avenue at 4:P.M., to map out plans for the convention. There were about forty persons present, among those recognized were, Bert Washington, chairman with Eddie Webb, Ethel Goodman, Charlotta Rufus, Florence Romig, at the speakers table, others were Ray Dennis, Willie Brown, Eddie Young, Bob Decker, C. L. Jennings, Georgia Sims, Bob Williams, Ike Turner, A. Kilpatrick, Fred Gardiner, Sallie Brown, James Wells, Sam Parks and his wife and Sidney Brown from Chicago.

"Friday night at eight o'clock November 21st 1952 the first meeting will be at St. Matthews Church at 35th and Scoville Avenue. Among the selection of various positions were men for muscle jobs, Bert said that he expected a big crowd out side of unwanted guest, such as the police department and the F.B.I., before Bert could finish speaking, Sam Parks interrupted him by asking Bert to make the selection of men private, with A. Kilpatrick head of the muscle squad. Sam said there would have to be men on the out side in cars to watch for the bulls, and men on the in side. Sam and Bert is to draft these men. These men are to prevent any one from coming to the meeting

PMB:jmb

[redacted] b7D
DEC 19 1952

[redacted] *[Signature]*

[redacted] b7D

"that they do not want. These muscle men will be retain throughout the three day of the convention.

"Sam was under question by the Un-American Activities Committee, he said he became very angry because he knew he was on the winning side, and the committee was on the loseing side, and every one would find out when the President elect takes his seat that he is on the winning side."

[redacted] SA

b6
b7C

Cleveland, Ohio.

November, 17, 1952.

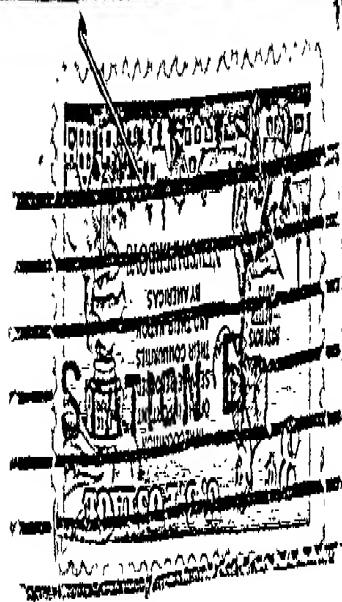
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L. G. Eul

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW



Henry H. Oldsman,

P.O. Box 2271,

Brooklyn Station,

Cleveland 9, Ohio.

Rec'd
11/18/52
Frank

Cleveland, Ohio
December 19, 1952

MEMO SAC

100-9265	HABER, WILLIAM	100-4602	SMID, JIM
66-4754		100-8850	TURNER, MARY
100-20243	ROSENBERG COMMITTEE	100-15908	WELLS, JAMES
100-6336	KRAUSE, JOE	100-17087	CRC
100-15369	HASHMALL, FRANK	100-17261	NEGRO
100-231	KATZ, FRIEDA	100-19935	NAT'L NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

The following is the verbatim report of [redacted] dated November 18, 1952 received by SA [redacted] on November 21, 1952. The original memo will be found as serial [redacted] of [redacted]

b6
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November 18, 1952.

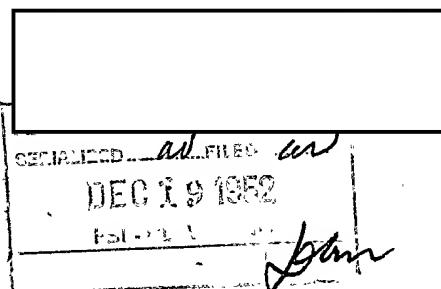
"Monday at about 3:P.M., November 17, 1952 Freda Katz called Julia Brown over the telephone, and informed her that Frank Hashmel was in Cleveland, and that Julia call a few special people to be at the meeting for 8:P.M. to here Frank. The few specials were Joe Krause, Joe Petraus, Jim Smid, James Wells, and Mary Turner. Those are some of the people Freda told Julia a few weeks ago are true and tried. Some how Freda is beginning to get cagey.

"At 8:P.M. the same night at 5103 Euclid Avenue, those present at the meeting were Frank Hashmal, James Wells. Freda Katz, Julia Brown, Bill Haber and Jim Smid. The Rosenberg case was discussed as to what could be done to help free them, Julia was asked to be at the Hotel Hollenden on Tuesday night at 8:P.M. Vovember 18, 1952 to act as the delegate of the Civil Rights Congress to take notes and make a report on the discussion of the Rosenberg case by the Peace Conference.

"Frank told of his arrest and said it was a frame up because of hie activities in the communist party, that he was beaten by six prisoners by the go sign of the Officials. Freda said she got in touch with New York and arranged the five-thousand dollars bail for Frank.

PMB: gmm

[redacted] b7D



MEMO SAC

"The trial will be Thursday November 20th 1952 in Akron Ohio, Julia has been asked to drive Freda, Bill, and Frank there for the trial, at 1: P.M. Telegrams are to be sent to Governor Lauschee, and the Sheriff of that county, protesting the brutal beating of Frank.

"Jim Smid told of two F.B.I's meeting him near the park where he parks his car, and trying to question him, he said the man kept mumbling some thing to him but he could not understand what he was talking about, the man followed him, and when he got near his home Jim said another man met this man and they both told him they wanted to take him home, Jim said it was just one of those things to intimidadate him. This happened on Friday P.M. November 14, 1952.

"Bill Haber is making up a two page leaflet for distribution, telling of the police brutality, the Un*American Activities Committee and so on, with a picture of Captain Ugvary's on it. The C.R.C. is trying to get to-gether leaflets to distuibute at the convention of the Negro Labor Council."

Care should be used in disseminating the above information to paraphrase it so as not to reveal the identity of the informant.

[Redacted]

b6
b7C

SA

Cleveland, Ohio.

November 18, 1952.

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C.Y. End

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SE/CNW

NOV 18 1952
9:30 PM
1952

Henry H. Oldsman,

P.O. Box 2271,

Brooklyn Station,

Cleveland 9, Ohio.

DIRECTOR,
NEW YORK, SAVANNAH,
ATLANTA, WASHINGTON D.C.

FBI, CLEVELAND.

12-19-52

DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SAC-S NEW YORK, SAVANNAH, ATLANTA, AND
WASHINGTON FIELD. URGENT

SOJOURNER-S FOR TRUTH AND JUSTICE, IS - C. DAYLER.

b7D

[REDACTED] ADVISED THIS DATE THAT FRIEDA KATZ, CP MEMBER
AND EXEC. SECY, OHIO FIGHT OF RIGHTS CONFERENCE, PARTNED C.R.C. UNPAID
RECEIVED LETTER FROM NY HOTS CAPTIONED ORG. STATING THAT TWO
HUNDRED DELEGATES WERE TO MAKE TRIP TO RIEDSVILLE, GA., TO VISIT
MRS. INGRAM IN PRISON. DELEGATES TO MEET AT RAILROAD STATION,
EV., GA. AT SEVEN AM., DEC. TWENTYFOUR NEXT AND PROCEED FROM
EV. TO RIEDSVILLE. THIS VISITATION SUPPORTED BY C.R.C AND OTHER
GROUPS IN ADDITION TO SOJOURNERS. GIFTS AND MONEY ARE TO BE SENT
MRS. INGRAM FOR CHRISTMAS. KATZ STATED ALSO THAT POLITICAL PRISONERS
SUCH AS GUS HALL ARE TO BE VISITED IN PRISON AT CHRISTMAS TIME
ALSO, AND RECEIVE GIFTS AND MONEY. FOR INFO.

SHLINE

PME/epv
100-20073

CC: [REDACTED]

100-231
100-17087
100-421

b7D

b7D

Cleveland, Ohio
December 19, 1952

MEMO SAC

100-18760 Progressive Party 100-18406 Don Rothenberg
100-11731 Pauline Taylor 100-18972 Mel Mitchell
100-16463 Political

[redacted] furnished the writer on November 6, 1952, the following b7D
items of literature:

1. A one page mimeographed letter on stationary of the Progressive Party of Ohio, 5103 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 3, Ohio, received by informant October 11, 1952, announcing the appearance of VINCENT HALLINAN, Progressive Party candidate for President, on October 17, 1952. This letter is signed by DON ROTHENBERG, Executive Secretary, and MELBOURNE B. MITCHELL, Cuyahoga County Chairman of the Progressive Party.
2. A one page mimeographed announcement received by informant October 21, 1952, from Progressive Party of Ohio, announcing an Executive Board meeting for Wednesday, October 22, 1952.
3. A lithographed throw away received by informant October 20, 1952, issued by the Progressive Party of Ohio, Mrs. PAULINE TAYLOR, Chairman, and DON ROTHENBERG, Executive Secretary, with a photo of VINCENT HALLINAN and Progressive Party comments on the coming election.
4. "The Independent", issue No. 34, October 24, 1952, and received by informant October 20, 1952. "The Independent" is the local Progressive Party periodical and contains the political announcement of local Progressive Party candidates to local and national offices. This issue also contained a photograph of LAWRENCE O. PAYNE, Republican candidate for Congress in Ohio, the 21st Congressional District, and announced the Progressive Party support of this candidate.

These items will be placed in the informant's file [redacted] b7D

b6
b7C

PMB:EGK *rejo*

SA

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
DEC 19 1952	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

ad

b7D

b7D

10-11-32
JLB, JWP
11/15/52

PROGRESSIVE PARTY of OHIO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

October 10, 1952
5103 Euclid Ave Cleveland 3 Ohio HENDERSON 1-3327

Dear Fellow Progressive:

VINCENT HALLINAN, OUR CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, WILL APPEAR IN PERSON THIS FRIDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 17th. Here is our big chance to bring to thousands of Clevelanders the Progressive Party Peace Program. This will be Hallinan's only Ohio appearance. The success of this meeting is largely in your hands. It depends on what you do with the enclosed tickets, what you tell your friends--use your telephone this week to let Cleveland in on the Hallinan meeting.

We have less than a week to build this mass meeting. Our campaign can and will be a success if the Hallinan meeting is the high point of our campaign. With your cooperation we can do the job.

If you need more tickets or more leaflets or can help in any other way to prepare for this meeting (shop-gate distributions, help in the office, etc.) please let us know.

Tell everybody you talk to that they will be able to see and hear in person the only Peace Candidate for President of the United States this Friday night.

Fraternally,

MBM/
Dab
cpow
87

Don Rothenberg

Don Rothenberg
Executive Secretary

Melbourne B. Mitchell
Guyanega County Chairman

PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF OHIO
5103 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland 3, Ohio

10-21-52

JLB,

BB/65

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 22, 8:30_{p.m.}

AGENDA

1. Report on Hallinan Meeting
2. Distribution of Write-in Leaflet
Concentration on key precincts
Stevenson Meeting--Thursday, October 23
Shop gate distributions
3. Payne Campaign
4. November 1st Election Rally

PLEASE BRING MONEY COLLECTED FOR HALLINAN MEETING AND UNSOLD TICKETS WITH YOU.

10-20-52

JL B.

JL B.
11/6/52



VINCENT HALLINAN—Son of Irish working people, noted Labor and Civil Rights lawyer, crusader against civic corruption, father of six boys.

HEAR HALLINAN

Radio Station WGAR
(1220 on the dial)

FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 11:15 p.m.

also

"PROGRESSIVE PARTY ON THE AIR"

Radio Station WERE
(1300 on the dial)

Sunday, Oct. 26, 6 p.m.

Sunday, Nov. 2, 6 p.m.

Monday, Nov. 3, 8:45 p.m.

ADLAI STEVENSON:

I CHALLENGE YOU TO TELL WHERE YOU STAND

~~~~~  
ON ENDING

THE KOREAN WAR NOW!

As Presidential Candidate of the Progressive Party, I say: "Whoever heard of a war being continued over the exchange of prisoners of war? Stop the fighting now — talk afterwards!"

The Gallup Poll says 70% of the American people want to end the war in Korea. A war that has taken over 117,000 American casualties — that is impoverishing us with the highest prices in history — and no end in sight!

But do the Republicans and Democrats — who speak "peace" — propose an end to the war NOW?

*Eisenhower says: "I do not have any prescription for bringing the Korean war to a decisive end . . ."*

*Stevenson says: "There is, of course, no tidy solution to the Korean problem . . ."*

PROGRESSIVE PARTY SAYS: Stop the fighting now — which every day only creates more death and destruction, more problems . . . Immediate armistice at the already agreed-upon demarcation line — let civilian arbitrators settle the question of returning Korean and Chinese prisoners afterwards!

MR. STEVENSON: Again I Challenge You — If You REALLY Stand for PEACE, CALL FOR ENDING THE KOREAN WAR NOW!

Progressive Party of Ohio 5103 Euclid Avenue Cleveland 3, Ohio HE 1-3327

Mrs. Pauline Taylor, Chmn.

Don Rothenberg, Exec. Sec'y

dpo:wa87

# Vote for PEACE

## on Nov. 4

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

# CROSS OUT THE TWO OLD PARTIES

The Democrats and Republicans have kept the Progressive Party off the Ohio ballot because you and I want Peace and we will vote for Peace candidates. There is no "lesser evil", no difference between the two old parties on the major issues of the campaign. Both support the senseless slaughter in Korea, both double-talk on civil rights. Republicans openly support Taft-Hartley and Democrat Truman has used it nine times to break strikes. BUT, YOU CAN VOTE FOR PEACE ON NOV. 4.

write in  
Hallinan and Bass

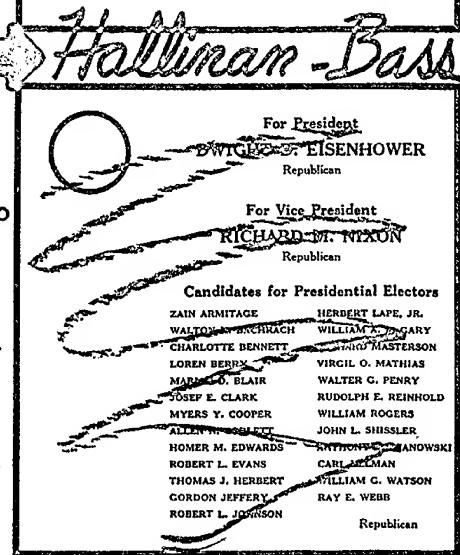
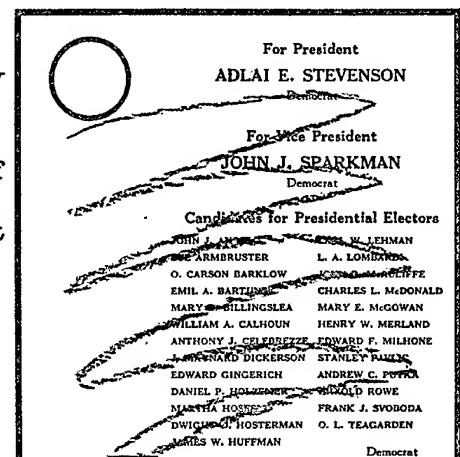
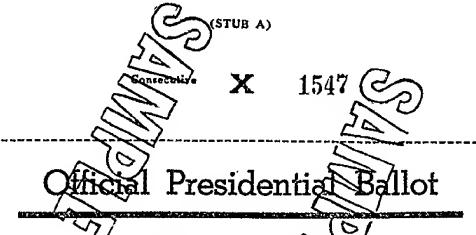


PROGRESSIVE PARTY CANDIDATES: VINCENT HALLINAN, labor attorney, for President, and MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS, courageous Negro woman for Vice-President.

Although the Ohio law is not clear on write-ins, a write-in for Hallinan and Bass will NOT invalidate your vote for Congressional and other candidates. A write-in for Hallinan and Bass WILL be a warning to the politicians to stop the fighting in Korea now.

Vote for immediate cease-fire in Korea, for compulsory FEPC, for repeal of Taft-Hartley. Use your vote wisely. WRITE IN HALLINAN AND BASS.

dpwa87



PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF OHIO  
5103 Euclid, Cleveland 3, O.  
Pauline Taylor, Chairman  
Don Rothenberg, State Dir.

10-20-52

HP B.

W 1052

# the independent

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF OHIO

October 24, 1952  
NO. 34

5103 EUCLID AVE., CLEVELAND 3, OHIO ... HEnderson 1-3327

Cleveland Plain Dealer  
Saturday Oct. 18, 1952

## Hallinan, Progressive Chief, Denounces Major Parties

Vincent Hallinan, Progressive reform party candidate for president of the United States, tangled verbally with a group of Cleveland teenagers here last night. Appearing at Studio One of station WHK for a radio broadcast at 9:30, the California attorney general managed to keep the 30 high school students in his audience of 275 under control while he denounced the two major parties in his prepared speech. But Hallinan and the students clashed head-on during a question period following.

Most of the questions dealt with the relative merits of communism and capitalism, the threat in this country, and the Korean war, which was the subject of Hallinan's address.

**Russia Held No Threat**  
The Progressive standard-bearer dealt with about a dozen queriers making such points as: there is no Russian threat to the security of the United States; countries which turn Communist are not necessarily under the domination of Russia; and, after serving four months in a federal penitentiary "for talking too much," he is not impressed with boasts about American freedom.

Hallinan finally had to cut off the question period, with his youthful adversaries still eager for more. The group of boys had congregated early at the building, apparently in the expectation that some sort of picket line would be formed. No such protest took place, however, although the station reported it received some 30 telephone calls denouncing the progressives.

It is 15-minute radio talk show, who is known as a criminal lawyer and crusader for jury

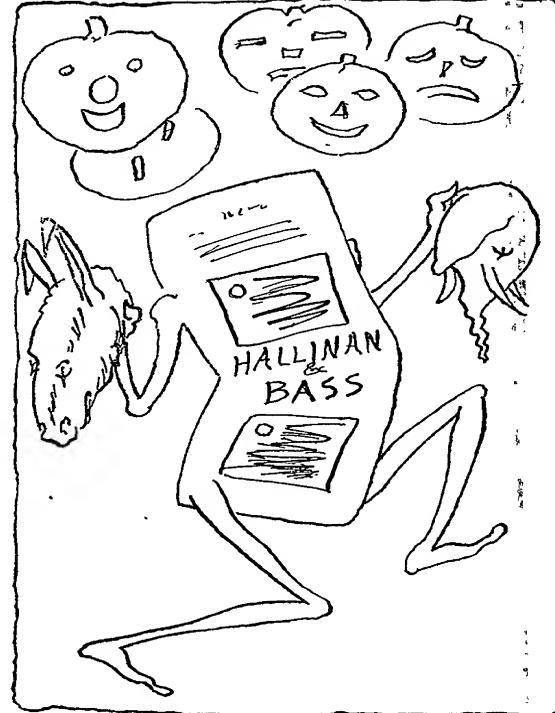
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMU

"You have just heard a man who deserves to be President of the United States." With these words the public meeting featuring VINCENT HALLINAN drew to a close last Friday in Cleveland. The Cleveland Plain Dealer story on this page is an accurate report of this enthusiastic meeting.

Mr. Hallinan announced that he will spend the next two years touring the United States to build the Progressive Party. Our job for the next ten days is to spread the word on our WRITE-IN CAMPAIGN.

ELECTION RALLY--HALLOWE'EN PARTY  
ON SATURDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 1

To climax the 1952 election campaign, Progressive Party members in the Cleveland area are invited to bring their friends to a mammoth Hallowe'en Party-Election Rally. Come in costume if possible, but be sure to come. A ham and steak will be given to the two best costumes. From 9 p.m. until the wee hours of the morning, at Carlton House, 720 East 105 (south of St. Clair). Donation: 25 cents.



# Payne Pledges Attention To Problems Of Workers

Atty. Lawrence O. Payne, candidate for Congress from the 21st Ohio District, this week renewed his assurance that if elected, he will give special attention to the problems of working people, not only in his district, but throughout the nation. The political veteran, who is given an excellent chance to oust incumbent Robert Crosser in the November 4 elections, may become the first Negro to go to Congress from Ohio.

A liberal Republican, Payne has already declared his firm belief in compulsory FEPC and other legislation affecting the welfare of working people.

As a candidate for Representative in the Congress of the United States from the 21st Congressional District of Ohio, I recognize that the overwhelming majority of the residents and voters in this District are working people and people who depend upon the security of working people for their own welfare.

As a Negro candidate for election to the Congress I am keenly and painfully aware of many conditions affecting the welfare of this community and of our entire nation that often escape the notice of a great many political candidates who aspire to public office.

I could not be sincere in my desire to help win first class citizenship for the Negro people of America if I did not recognize that the lot of Negro workers and the Negro community has improved vastly with the growth and strengthening of the organizations devoted to the interests of workers of all colors and creeds.

Therefore, it is with deep conviction that I pledge myself as a Representative in the Congress to initiate and support such legislation that will secure the right of the organizations of labor to pursue their tasks of striving for the improvement of working and living conditions of their members without undue controls, restrictions or harassment. I will oppose such legislation as tends to hamper or discourage the organization of working people into labor unions of their own choice under leaders of their own choice.

*Excerpted from The  
Clev. Call & Post  
Oct. 25, 1952*

10-20-22  
Election



# PAYNE

21st DISTRICT  
CONGRESS

**X** LAWRENCE O. PAYNE  
Republican

The Progressive Party endorses Mr. Lawrence O. Payne, the only Negro candidate for Congress in Ohio. His election would mark the first time that any Negro man or woman has represented Ohio in the United States Congress.

Although there are some issues on which we may disagree with Mr. Payne, his forthright statement on world peace (see article on this page) and his defense of the civil rights of all people, qualify him for the support of all voters.

The 21st Congressional District includes Wards 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21 (south of St. Clair only), 22, 28, 29, 30, Garfield Heights and Newburgh Heights.

A leaflet addressed to all voters in the 21st District is available at the state office. Volunteer today to do your part in the election of Lawrence O. Payne to Congress.

"Progressive Party on the Air"  
Radio Station WERF (1300 on the dial)

Sunday November 2 Monday November 3  
6:00 p.m. 8:45 p.m.

## Announcements

TUES. Oct. 28, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. and

WED. Oct. 29, 8:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. RUMMAGE SALE at 2774 East 49 (near Rawlings). Everyone welcome. If you have clothing or other articles to contribute call RAndolph 1-0018 or HEnderson 1-3327.

WED. Oct. 29, 8 p.m. ABNER GREEN speaks on the McCarran Act and the deportations resulting from it, 1205 Superior. Admission free. Refreshments will be served.

THURS. Oct. 30, 8 p.m. BEN CAREATHERS speaks on the Smith Act on behalf of himself and other defendants in the Pittsburgh trials. Admission free. Refreshments will be served. 1444 E. 111th Street.

FRI. Oct. 31, 8 p.m. ELECTION RALLY at the UKRAINIAN LABOR TEMPLE, 1051 Auburn. Sponsored by people from many nationality groups. Everyone welcome.

SAT. Nov. 1, 9 p.m. ELECTION RALLY-HALLOWEEN PARTY at Carlton House, 720 E. 105th (south of St. Clair) Ham and steak will be given for two best costumes. Donation 25¢.

SAT. Nov. 8, 8:30 p.m. Rabbi Abraham Cronbach and David Alman speak on the Rosenberg Case at the Sterling Hotel, E. 30th & Prospect. Admission 75¢.

Negro Labor Council needs free or low-cost housing for delegates to their convention here on November 21-23. Call the office, HEnderson 1-3327 if you have housing.

Apartments needed on East Side, 2 or 3 bedrooms. Please call office, HEnderson 1-3327

# write in Hallinan and Bass

Dear Fellow Progressive:

We have launched a state-wide WRITE-IN CAMPAIGN for HALLINAN AND BASS.

We will demand that our write-in votes be counted. If it is ruled that a write-in vote invalidates your presidential ballot, we will count the invalidated ballots as votes for Peace.

The presidential ballot is SEPARATE. You can vote for any candidates for Judge, Congress, State Legislature even if your presidential ballot is invalidated.

For example, WE URGE ALL CLEVELAND VOTERS LIVING IN THE 21st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT TO VOTE FOR LAWRENCE O. PAYNE, AND THUS HELP ELECT THE FIRST NEGRO TO CONGRESS IN THE HISTORY OF OHIO.

We urge all Ohioans to vote FOR all Negro candidates, AGAINST Senator Bricker, FOR the Constitutional Convention.

## WHY A WRITE-IN CAMPAIGN

In 32 states the Progressive Party supporters will vote for Peace by marking an "X" on the ballot. In Ohio, we must provide a way for the thousands of voters who know that there is no "lesser evil", no choice between the war policies of both parties.

This write-in vote in Ohio can be a dramatic protest if you will help to spread the word. We hope to print two hundred thousand leaflets before election day. The printing and distribution takes manpower and money.

## What YOU Can Do

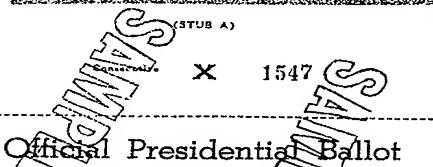
1. Distribute copies of the enclosed leaflet to voters in your precinct BEFORE ELECTION DAY. (Order a bundle of the leaflets from the State office.)
2. Work outside your precinct on Election Day. We will tabulate the number of write-in votes or invalidated ballots in key precincts and release an estimate of the Peace vote for the entire state.
3. Please send a contribution to the State office at once!

President Truman admitted that he has no solution to the senseless slaughter in Korea. Eisenhower's "solution" is to let South Korean ground troops fight North Korean and Chinese troops, while American planes drop napalm bombs on civilians. Stevenson says "There is no tidy solution to this problem."

Vincent Hallinan and Charlotta Bass have declared that we want a solution, tidy or untidy. The Korean War can and must be ended NOW.

Our campaign, expressing the known peace sentiment of the great majority of Americans, has already forced the old parties to at least discuss the Korean war. Let us spend the last week of this election campaign in a dramatic, determined door-to-door drive to roll up a big WRITE-IN FOR PEACE.

10-2052  
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### INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTER

a. To vote for the candidate for president and vice-president whose names are printed within one of the enclosed rectangular spaces below mark "X" in the circle with a straight line. Such "X" mark will be counted as a vote for each of the candidates for president and vice-president who are printed within the rectangular space which encloses the circle in which the "X" mark is placed. Do not mark "X" more than one circle or elsewhere upon this ballot.

b. If you tear, soil, deface, or erroneously mark this ballot, return it to the precinct election officers and obtain another ballot.

|                                                    |  |
|----------------------------------------------------|--|
| For President<br>ADLAI E. STEVENSON<br>Democrat    |  |
| For Vice President<br>JOHN J. SPARKMAN<br>Democrat |  |
| Candidates for Presidential Electors               |  |
| JOHN J. SPARKMAN L. A. LOMAX                       |  |
| WALTER J. BROWNSTEIN R. L. BROWN                   |  |
| O. CARSON BARKLOW E. H. COOPER                     |  |
| EMIL A. BARTHOLOMEW CHARLES L. MCDONALD            |  |
| MARY E. GILLENSLEA MARY E. MCGOWAN                 |  |
| WILLIAM A. CALHOUN HENRY W. MIERLAND               |  |
| ANTHONY J. CILIBERREZ EDWARD F. MILHORN            |  |
| LAWRENCE DICKERSON STANLEY PAULS                   |  |
| EDWARD GINZERICH ANDREW C. PETERS                  |  |
| DALE H. HARRIS R. WILSON ROWS                      |  |
| MARY J. HARRIS FRANK J. YEOBODA                    |  |
| CHARLES H. HOMERMAN O. L. TEAKLE                   |  |
| WILLIAM W. HUFFMAN                                 |  |
| DEMOCRAT                                           |  |

For President  
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
Republican

For Vice President  
RICHARD M. NIXON  
Republican

Candidates for Presidential Electors

|                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| ZAIN ARMITAGE     | HERBERT LACE, JR.   |
| WALTON BACHRACH   | WILLIAM A. CARY     |
| CHARLOTTE BENNETT | JOHN MASTERS        |
| LOREN BERRY       | VIRGIL O. MATTHIAS  |
| MARY D. BLAIR     | WALTER C. PENNY     |
| JOSEPH E. CLARK   | RUDOLPH E. REINHOLD |
| MYER V. COOPER    | WILLIAM ROGERS      |
| HOMER M. EDWARDS  | JOHN L. SHILLER     |
| ROBERT L. EVANS   | JOHN W. BANOWSKI    |
| THOMAS J. HERBERT | CARL LEWIS          |
| GORDON JEFFREY    | WILLIAM C. WATSON   |
| ROBERT L. JOHNSON | RAY E. WEBB         |
| Republican        |                     |

Fraternally,  
Don Rothenberg  
Don Rothenberg, State Director

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DATE 02-09-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

Cleveland, Ohio  
December 19, 1952

MEMO SAC

100-16390 Brief 100-16463 Political Act  
100-17289 Publications 100-17267 International Relations

[redacted] furnished the writer on November 6, 1952, a fifteen page pamphlet entitled, "1952 Election Platform of the Communist Party". This pamphlet was published by the Election Campaign Committee, Communist Party, 268 Seventh Ave., New York 1, N.Y. The pamphlet deals with the following subject titles: Peace; Democracy; Living Standards; Rights of the Negro People; Parties and Candidates, The Two-Party System; The Progressive Party; The Communist Party; For Peace, Democracy and Socialism.

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This pamphlet will be placed in informant's file [redacted]

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J.C.B. 4/8/52  
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# **1952 ELECTION**

## **PLATFORM OF THE**

# **COMMUNIST PARTY**

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*Issued by*

National Election Campaign Committee of the  
Communist Party  
268 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

209

## 1952 ELECTION PLATFORM of the COMMUNIST PARTY

Peace or war?

Democracy or fascism?

Will America continue down the road to atomic slaughter and a police state?

Or to peace and prosperity in a peaceful and prosperous world?

The year 1952 sees a casualty list of 125,000 American boys dead, wounded and missing in Korea — with millions of Korean men, women and children massacred and their homes wantonly destroyed.

Prices are the highest in our history — while employers' profits soar and workers' wages are frozen. Living standards are undermined by inflation and crushing tax burdens. Millions of American families live below subsistence levels.

Our farmers, who grow enough amply to feed the entire nation, face ever-lower prices on what they sell and ever-higher prices on what they have to buy.

While our roving ambassadors preach democracy abroad, at home 15,000,000 Negro Americans are contemptuously denied elementary civil rights — and fed politicians' promises.

Men and women with the courage to speak their minds in the tradition of the Bill of Rights are jailed, hounded and persecuted.

The men of the trusts run Washington. They control not only the banks, utilities, mills and mines but the very government itself. Grafters wallow in the public trough, boodling mink coats and million-dollar RFC loans.

Over the land looms the threat of depression, a police state and devastating world war.

These are the chief issues of the 1952 elections.

Our great and beautiful land, our workers of hand and brain and our farmers can produce abundance for all.

Our security is threatened by no nation. No hostile air bases ring our borders; no foreign navies ride our waters; no enemy troops are within sight.

Then why the ghastly shadow of war and depression?

Solely because a handful of giant trusts, operating through a handful of banks, control the economic and political life of the United States. These are the Sixty Families, the economic royalists of America — the Morgans, Rockefellers, Mellons, du Ponts and Fords.

They profit from wars, rigged prices, stock manipulations, and slums. They exploit the Pennsylvania coal miner and the Chilean nitrate worker. They wring profits from the Ohio steel puddler and the Ruhr molder, the Alabama sharecropper and the Liberian rubber tapper.

They seek profits at home and super-profits abroad. They seek new markets. They seek sources of raw material. They seek military, naval and air bases to protect their huge investments and sources abroad. They lean on the Nazis of Western Germany and Franco of Spain. Profits are their goal; the dollar is their god.

To swell their profits, to keep their profit system going, they are prepared to plunge the world into war and the nation into fascism. If unchecked by the people, big business in our country will drag the United States to national disaster.

The Republican Party, with its Eisenhower-Nixon ticket, is rightly known to the American working people as the party of big business and rampant reaction. The party of Stevenson and the racist Sparkman, the party of Truman who betrayed Roosevelt's domestic and foreign policies, is also dominated by the Wall Street trusts. Neither party can give the nation anything except economic crisis, reaction and war.

The interests of the people demand a break with this two-party system and the adoption of a course of independent political action. The most effective way to fight for peace, economic security, Negro rights and civil liberties in this crucial election is to vote for the fighting Progressive Party

team of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass.

The American people — above all, the American working class and its allies, the farmers, the Negro people, the small business and professional people — can yet save the peace and restore the Bill of Rights. It is with patriotic faith in the American people that the Communist Party submits its platform in the 1952 elections.

## **PEACE**

The Communist Party believes the people of our land want peace and friendly relations with all peoples. We hold that our people want a return to the Roosevelt policy of peaceful collaboration with the Socialist Soviet Union, and with all nations. The peaceful competition of the Olympic Games can be duplicated in every field of human endeavor. We hold with many other Americans that there is not the faintest danger of aggression from the Soviet Union. We hold, on the contrary, that the present bi-partisan policy of frantic rearmament, of military and economic intervention in other countries, in fact constitutes aggression. The American people and the world have everything to gain and nothing to lose from a policy of peace. To advance the best interests of the American people, the Communist Party proposes:

- An immediate cease-fire in Korea on the basis of agreements already reached. Continuation of negotiations on the prisoner-of-war issue.

A peaceful solution of the Korean problem by the U.N. Security Council, including the representatives of the People's Republic of China. Withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from Korea and Formosa.

- Outlaw the atom bomb and reduce armaments under effective international control. Ratify the Geneva Convention outlawing the use of bacteriological warfare.
- Outlaw agitation for, and incitement to, war.
- Reject all peace-time military conscription plans, includ-

ing universal military training and the draft.

- Revise the Japanese treaty to provide for genuine sovereignty for Japan. Withdraw occupation troops and relinquish American military bases in Japan.
- No rearmament of Western Germany; for a united, democratic, neutral Germany.
- Cancel the aggressive North Atlantic Pact. Rescind the \$8 billion foreign military aid program. End the huge war budget.
- No loans or support to Dictator Franco.
- Establish normal diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the New People's Democracies in Central and Eastern Europe.
- A peace pact of the Big Five powers; negotiate all outstanding differences between the United States and the Soviet Union.
- Immediate unconditional independence for Puerto Rico, coupled with a program of economic assistance. Revoke inter-American agreements which impose Wall Street's war programs on Latin-American nations. Support the struggle to free their national resources and industries from Wall Street domination.

## **DEMOCRACY**

The present bi-partisan policy is leading the United States to war and necessarily to destruction of the Bill of Rights. The U.S.A. is becoming a country where the "silence of fear" reigns; where many men in public life hesitate to speak their real views. The concentration camp, political prisoner, McCarthy-type investigation, informer and school-book censor are becoming part of the American scene.

Eisenhower's running-mate is Nixon, leading witch-hunter and co-author of the infamous Mundt-Nixon bill. Stevenson,

while attacking McCarthyism in the G.O.P., ignores his own party's McCarranism and Justice Department inquisitions. He supports Truman's witch-hunt and persecution of Communists, militant workers, and the foreign-born. He has kept silent in the face of the Administration's unprecedented drive to outlaw a political party, the Communist Party.

The Smith Act prosecution of the Communist Party leaders is the gravest symptom of advancing fascism in the U.S. today. It follows the tragic pattern of Germany and Italy.

The Communists are no more foreign agents than was Jefferson who was also accused of being a foreign agent by the Tories of his day. It is the monopolists who advocate and practice force and violence, not the Communists. Reaction has always resorted to force and violence to thwart the democratic aspirations of the people.

We are Marxists, not adventurers or conspirators. We condemn and reject the policy and practice of terror and assassination and repudiate the advocates of force and violence. We Communists insist upon our right to compete freely in the battle of ideas.

We call upon the American people to fight with all their strength against the danger of fascism, to resist every fascist measure, to defend every democratic right. We solemnly warn that to deprive Communists of their constitutional rights is to imperil the rights of all Americans.

To restore the Bill of Rights the Communist Party proposes:

- Repeal the Smith and McCarran laws. Amnesty for all political prisoners. Immediate freedom for the 11 Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act and restoration of the civil rights of Smith Act victims. Quash all outstanding indictments under the Smith, McCarran and Taft-Hartley laws. End the terror against the Puerto Rican patriots.

- Scrap the McCarran Act concentration camp program.
- Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the McCarran Internal Security Sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Rescind all loyalty oath orders.

Abolish the Attorney General's so-called "subversive list." End witch-hunts and screenings of seamen, teachers and government employees.

- Repeal the racist McCarran-Walter immigration bill. End persecution and deportation of the foreign born.
- Outlaw anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism, anti-Negro slanders, and all other libels of religious, racial and national groups. End discrimination of the Puerto Rican and Mexican minorities.
- Lift the death sentence on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—the American Dreyfus case.
- Abolish all legal restrictions upon the American Indian. Adopt a large-scale program of economic assistance to the impoverished Indian people.
- Broaden the right to the franchise. Repeal all poll tax and other vote-restricting legislation. Grant 18-year olds the right to vote. Enact a Federal reapportionment law in accordance with the letter and spirit of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments and a presidential primary law. Liberalize all State election laws to permit wider independent political activity.
- A Congressional declaration reaffirming the historic Constitutional guarantees of freedom of worship and separation of Church and State. Forbid the use of any tax moneys for the direct or indirect support of religious institutions.

## **LIVING STANDARDS**

The bi-partisan war program has led to a dislocation of the economy, speed-up in industry and growing depression in the consumers goods industry. While profits soar to new heights, wages are frozen and taxes crush the worker and the farmer, the small businessman and salaried employee. Inflation has already depressed the living standards of many millions.

Although retail food prices continue to mount, prices paid to the farmers have been declining, and their production costs have gone up. The crisis in agriculture is developing. Farm families are being pushed off the land, especially Negro sharecroppers in the South. The bi-partisan crowd has betrayed its promises to the farmers.

The Republican and Democratic candidates represent big business interests. Eisenhower advises the workers that if they want security, they can find it in prison. Stevenson warns the working people that they must accept "sacrifices." Both offer a bi-partisan program of armaments and privation, of guns not butter.

Both parties seek to prevent labor from improving its living standard. Eisenhower is against repeal of Taft-Hartley and proposes to "revise" it. While Stevenson is forced to speak out for repeal, he wants a new anti-labor law which would keep what is "good" in the present slave-labor law.

To meet the needs of the people, the Communist Party proposes:

- Repeal the Taft-Hartley Law. End Strike-breaking injunctions. Adopt a Federal labor code, including the best features of the Wagner and Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Acts.
- Establish genuine price controls with roll-back to January 1950. Abolish the wage freeze.
- A program of Federally-financed low rent public housing, providing for a minimum of 2,500,000 dwellings annually, free of segregation. Enact adequate health insurance.
- Increase the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour. Equal pay for equal work. Widen unemployment insurance coverage and double present payments and the payment period. Sharply increase social security benefits.
- Provide increased security for working farmers through full parity price guarantees, based on unlimited farm production. Such income guarantees require farm subsidies, effec-

tive crop and disaster insurance, sharp curbs on the giant food trusts and their marketing agencies. Carry out a program of planned conservation and river valley projects. Extend low cost government credit for all small farmers, including share-croppers. End share-cropper peonage in the South. Extend Federal minimum wage and social security laws to agricultural workers, including seasonal and migratory labor.

- Revise tax policy to reduce the burden on low income families. Abolish all taxation on income under \$5,000 a year. Eliminate sales and excise taxes on articles of mass consumption. Increase tax rates on high incomes and excess profits. Enact a graduated capital levy to finance social legislation.
- Congressional action to preserve tidelands oil rights to the Federal Government.

## **RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE**

The democratic pretensions of Wall Street and its parties are shattered by the reality of the jim crow system in America, and the national oppression of the Negro people. The most shameful aspect of American life is the jim crowism, terror and genocidal violence directed against the Negro people, especially in the South. This racism at home goes hand in hand with a racist foreign policy which rains down napalm bombs upon the colored people of Korea and seeks to dominate the Latin-American, African and Asian peoples.

In the past two years, we have witnessed the legal lynching of the Martinsville Seven, of Willie McGee and of many others; the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore in Florida; the Cicero riots, and the persecution of Negro leaders. These and many other monstrous acts aim to suppress the rising movement of the Negro people for equality and freedom.

The Communist Party, which has pioneered in fighting for full political, economic and social equality for the Negro people, demands an end to the policies of the Federal and state governments which promote the jim crow system in the United States.

We call upon all decent-minded Americans, especially the white workers, to carry on an unceasing struggle to outlaw the poll tax, lynchings, segregation, job discrimination and all other forms of jim crowism, official and unofficial, and to give their full support to the rising national liberation movement of the Negro people. The Communist Party proposes:

- A Federal compulsory FEPC. An immediate Presidential order pending such legislation.
- Enact an anti-lynch law with the death penalty for lynchers. Outlaw the Ku Klux Klan.
- Prompt revision of the present cloture rule in the U.S. Senate to prevent filibuster against civil rights legislation.
- A Presidential order to wipe out jim crow in the armed forces, in Washington, D. C., and in all Federal institutions.
- Federal re-apportionment to guarantee representation of Negro citizens in all branches of government.
- Complete elimination of segregation in the schools of the nation, South and North. Federal aid to Negro colleges. Eliminate discrimination in housing, public and private.
- Executive action for the freedom of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and all Negro victims of frameups.
- A Presidential instruction to the U.S. delegation to the United Nations to support the petition on genocide.

\* \* \*

## **PARTIES AND CANDIDATES**

### **THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM**

The two-party system is the prison in which the political hopes of the American people have been traditionally confined. Today both major parties are committed to the bipartisan war program. Both support the war in Korea, the North Atlantic Pact, the huge arms budgets — the program

of fattening the billionaires and of starving the people.

The Republican Party carries out its support of the war program under the flag of "liberation." The Democratic Party disguises its support of the war program under the banner of "peace through strength." The end result of the programs of both parties would be world atomic holocaust.

Both parties of big business support the staggering arms program which is at the bottom of the runaway inflation. Both serve the trusts in boosting prices, rigging markets, gouging consumers, destroying the purchasing power of the masses. The McCarthys and the Nixons of the Republican Party are matched by the McCarrans, the McGraths, and the Rankins of the Democratic Party. Both major parties are responsible for the Hitler-like hysteria expressed in the witch hunts, persecution and arrests of Americans whose "crime" is to oppose Wall Street's war program.

The Republican Party is the most open champion of the interests of the big trusts. The nomination of five-star General Eisenhower and the ultra-reactionary Senator Nixon symbolizes the determination of big business to speed up preparations for world war and a fascist form of rule in our country.

The Democratic Party, disguising its big business war program with liberal trappings and demagogery, makes a special bid for the votes of labor and the Negro people. Its supporters include millions of working people, who are confused by its pretensions of liberalism and still view it as Roosevelt's party.

Many workers, while skeptical of the Truman policies and mess of corruption, fear a Republican victory, and thus accept the Stevenson-Sparkman candidacy as the so-called "lesser evil." This mood is actively stimulated by the surrender policies of the top officers of the AFL and CIO, by the leaders of the ADA and the leaders of the Liberal Party in New York. They are die-hard opponents of genuine independent political action by the American working people.

The movement towards independent political action requires a determined fight against the two-party system and against the "lesser evil" alibi which keeps the workers tied to the parties of Wall Street.

## **THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY**

The Progressive Party which was first launched in 1948 gives a real choice between peace and war, democracy and fascism, security and poverty in these national elections. On the immediate questions before the people of the country, the Progressive Party has presented a detailed platform around which all forward-looking people can unite. The vote for the Progressive Party ticket of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass will greatly strengthen the fight for peace. Far from being a wasted vote, a vote for the Progressive ticket is the only effective vote for peace. A large vote for the Progressive Party will help expand the movement of the people that alone can guarantee peace.

In addition to the support of the Progressive Party, we strongly urge support, even if qualified, of those candidates on local or Congressional level in the two major parties who support a program that will truly advance the people's interests. We urge especially the unity of all groups to advance the fight for Negro representation, to guarantee the election of Negro candidates regardless of party affiliation.

## **THE COMMUNIST PARTY**

The Communist Party is taking part in the 1952 elections as it has in every national election since its founding thirty-three years ago. In 1952 we support the Progressive Party national ticket as we did in 1948, and as we supported Roosevelt in 1944. We are running candidates for office in various localities. We urge a big vote for the Communist candidates as a vote of opposition to the attacks upon the Bill of Rights.

We Communists appeal to all working people — regardless of how they may now intend to vote — to speak out through their unions and community organizations on the vital issues of the day: for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, for a compulsory FEPC, for repeal of the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran Acts. The issue of war or peace lies in the hands of the

people. It is the people who must guarantee that the decision will be peace!

## **FOR PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM**

The Communist Party is the party of Socialism. It works to organize, educate and eventually lead the American people to establish a socialist society in which the people themselves will own and operate in common the mines, mills, banks and utilities, and abolish forever the exploitation of man by man.

The Communist Party recognizes that Socialism is not yet an immediate issue before the American people. We hold that the supreme task before the American people today is the fight against the danger of war and fascism, for peace and democracy. We hold that the unity of all the democratic and peace-loving forces of our nation can defeat the threat of war and fascism. We hold that the greatest need of the present moment is the creation of a powerful front for peace, capable of curbing the monopoly warmongers.

To obtain peace, security, equal rights for the Negro people, the maintenance and extension of democracy, the working class must unite together with its allies, the working farmers, the Negro people, the professional and small business people and all progressive forces of the nation.

This unity must take on political form through the forging of an independent political instrument — a new people's coalition based on a great national political realignment that will elect a government committed to the maintenance of peace and democracy.

Such a people's anti-fascist and anti-monopoly peace coalition will and must grow out of the political struggles of today and tomorrow — out of the inevitable disgust and break with the two old parties; out of the heroic work of the Progressive Party and its courageous standard-bearers, Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass; out of the struggles of the labor movement; out of the struggles of the Negro people for first-class citizenship; and, above all, out of the fight to return our

nation to the policies of peace — a fight that can unite the overwhelming majority of our people cutting across all existing party lines.

A democratic people's coalition can elect a people's government dedicated to the maintenance of peace, democracy and security. Such a truly democratic people's government can obtain a constitutional mandate to curb the power of the trusts which today control the economic and political life of our country. Such a government can, if the strength of the democratic forces of our nation is effectively organized, use its governmental power and people's mandate to restrain and defeat any violence the capitalists and their agents develop. These conditions would open the road for the people, when the majority so decided, to advance toward socialism.

Our firm belief that only the socialist reorganization of society can finally insure permanent peace, security and prosperity to our land is no barrier to cooperation with all other progressive Americans in helping to create that great new people's coalition demanded by the struggle against the horrors of war and fascism.

We do not demand special position within such a great democratic anti-war, anti-fascist, anti-monopoly coalition and will, of course, oppose any discrimination against us because of our socialist aims. We at all times will fight loyally together with all democratic Americans against reaction and will seek by democratic means to convince the majority of Americans that only in a socialist society can democracy achieve its fullest flower and the vision of the brotherhood of man be realized on earth.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,  
COMMUNIST PARTY  
268 Seventh Ave., New York 1, N. Y.

Please send me more information about the Communist Party.

Please send me ..... copies of the Election Platform at 1c a copy (money enclosed).

Name .....

Address .....

City..... Zone..... State.....

Cleveland, Ohio  
December 19, 1952

MEMO SAC

100-19935 NNLC

100-14899 Ethel Goodman

[redacted]

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[redacted] furnished the writer on November 6, 1952, two items as follows:

1. A check on the Central National Bank of Cleveland, October 13, 1952, issued to Negro Labor Council in the amount of \$5 and cashed by the Cleveland Negro Labor Council through the Cleveland Trust Company.

2. A receipt dated October 13, 1952, No. 417 in the amount of \$5 issued to the Cleveland Negro Labor Council and issued by ETHEL GOODMAN the issuing officer.

These two items will be placed in the informant's administrative file in order that the informant's identity may be maintained confidential.

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DATE 02-10-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

Cleveland, Ohio  
December 18, 1952

MEMO SAC

100-17087 CRC 100-17261 Negro  
100-15908 James Wells 100-16390 Brief

*70 Bureau  
3-16-53*  
[redacted] furnished the writer on November 6, 1952, a one page mimeographed announcement received by informant October 28, 1952, announcing a party in honor of BENJAMIN CAREATHERS who was in Cleveland on behalf of the "Pittsburgh Six". This party will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES WELLS, 3324 Cedar Avenue, on November 2, 1952. The party being sponsored by the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference.

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This leaflet will be placed in informant's file [redacted]

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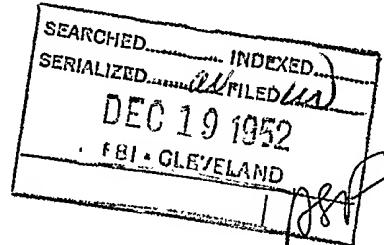
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Cleveland, Ohio  
December 19, 1952

MEMO SAC

100-20243 National Committee to Secure Justice in Rosenberg Case  
100-18440 A.S.P.

[redacted] furnished the writer on November 6, 1952, the following items of literature pertaining to the ROSENBERG case; these items were received by the informant on October 23, 1952:

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1. A four page printed leaflet captioned "The Facts in the Rosenberg Case", issued by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, New York.

2. An eight page printed leaflet captioned "The Rosenberg Fact Case", published by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case and bearing the stamp of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

3. A one page printed announcement issued by the Cleveland Council of Arts Sciences and Professions and The Ohio Committee for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. This announcement asked that the recipients write to President Truman asking for executive clemency on behalf of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, and that they send funds to the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case; for legal defense and for care of the ROSENBERG children. Also announced was a public meeting to hear the facts on the ROSENBERGS on Saturday, November 8, 1952, at the Sterling Hotel, 3002 Prospect Avenue.

4. A blue mimeographed card addressed to Mrs. LILLIAN MOED, Secretary, Ohio Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 10106 Pierpont Ave., Cleveland 8, Ohio, enabling the recipient to request a certain number of tickets to the November 8, 1952, ROSENBERG meeting; also to enclose a contribution for the assistance of the ROSENBERGS.

These items will be placed in the informant's file [redacted]

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PMB:EGK *[Signature]*  
[redacted]

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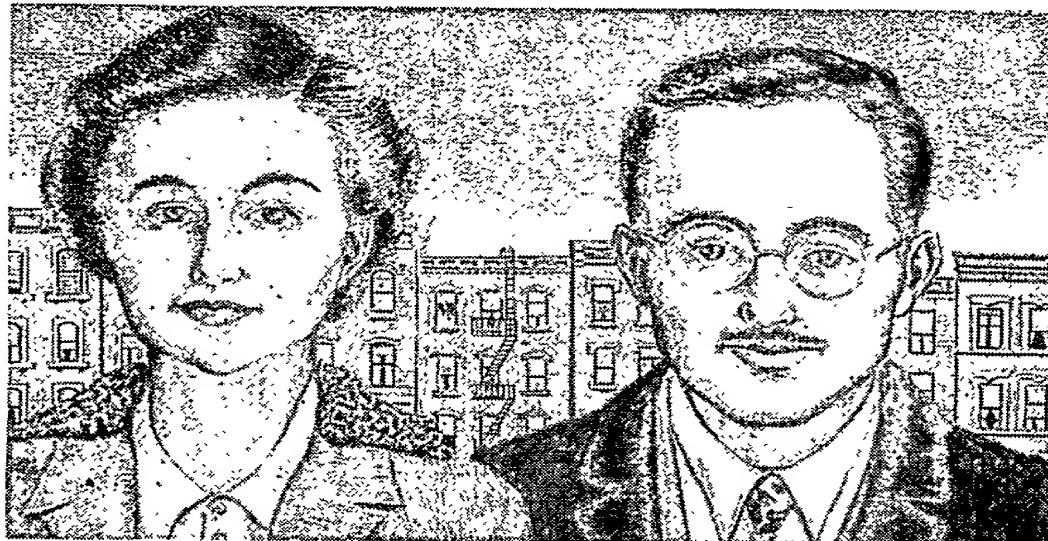
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# ROSENBERG CASE

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On April 5, 1951, Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel were sentenced to die in the electric chair, and Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment, having been convicted on a charge of conspiracy to spy on behalf of the Soviet Union.

The Rosenbergs and Sobell have unwaveringly maintained their innocence from the day of their arrest.

On February 25, 1952, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the verdict and the sentences in a shocking decision that held, among other things, that persons could be considered disposed to commit espionage by virtue of their political or social views.

Thousands of people, among them many eminent public figures, do not believe the Rosenbergs and Sobell guilty or that their trial was a fair one. Thousands more, who have grave doubts of their guilt, are horrified at the death sentence.

## THE ROSENBERGS

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, until their arrest, led the life of every-day people, struggling for a livelihood and education, and hoping that their two young sons, aged nine and four, would be spared the hardships familiar to the parents.

Since their marriage they lived solely on Julius' \$70-a-week income as a government engineer, except for the past few years when they managed a meager living from the profits of a small machine shop business. Julius was an active member of his trade union. Ethel did volunteer work in community and civilian defense organizations.

## THE PROSECUTION'S CASE

Before the trial the prosecutor announced that he would call 118 witnesses, among them top scientists Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Dr. Harold C. Urey; Gen. Leslie R. Groves, head of the atom bomb project during the war; agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; alleged associates of the Rosenbergs and Sobell in the "conspiracy"; and two "star" witnesses.

Of these 118, the prosecutor called only 20, among them none of the above named scientists or FBI agents. One witness, Max Elitcher, admitted that he faced a five year prison sentence for perjury, that he had been threatened by FBI agents with prosecution for espionage, and that he "hoped for the best" as a result of his uncorroborated testimony. He is free today, never having been tried. The two chief witnesses, David and Ruth Greenglass, were both, according to the prosecutor, and their own statements, involved in the alleged conspiracy, but as a result of their testimony, Ruth was never brought to trial, and her husband got off with a 15-year sentence.

The government's entire case is based on the Greenglasses' uncorroborated testimony, a fact conceded by the Court of Appeals, which in upholding the convictions declared that without the testimony of the Greenglasses, "the conviction could not stand." The prosecutor produced 32 exhibits as "documentary evidence." Not one of these documents, by the prosecutor's own admission, connected the Rosenbergs with a conspiracy to commit espionage.

## THE STAR WITNESSES

David Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg, and his wife Ruth, were the star witnesses against the Rosenbergs. Both admitted that they had committed espionage for which they received money and for which both could be given the death penalty.

The Greenglasses' uncorroborated testimony was the only evidence presented that the Rosenbergs had conspired to steal the atom-bomb secret. Their testimony in respect to the Rosenbergs was solely oral, and no documents or other proofs linking the Rosenbergs to espionage were introduced. No witnesses were called to substantiate any conversations on espionage that allegedly took place between the Greenglasses and the Rosenbergs. David Greenglass testified that, relying solely on his memory of snatches of overheard conversation at the atom-bomb project at Los Alamos, and his remembrance of details of blueprints which had been shown to him as part of his work as a machinist, he had drawn up an elaborate sketch of the atom bomb, together with twelve pages of written material, which he allegedly conveyed as a description of the bomb to Rosenberg.

The following are Greenglass' actual qualifications for this impressive feat:

- 1) experience as an ordinary machinist in both army and civilian life;
- 2) a high school education, plus 8 technical courses at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, in all 8 of which he admitted he was graded "failure";
- 3) an admission that he was ignorant of the formulae governing component parts of the atom bomb, and that he had never taken courses or read books on such essential subjects as elementary, differential or advanced calculus, thermodynamics, quantum mechanics, nuclear or atomic physics.

Not a single atomic scientist was called to support David Greenglass' testimony concerning the atom bomb or to confirm the authenticity of the "sketch" of the atom bomb he made for the trial.

Responsible periodicals and science editors commented as follows on Greenglass' testimony:

TIME MAGAZINE: "Some of his testimony made little scientific sense."

LIFE MAGAZINE'S Science Editor: "Greenglass' implosion bomb appears illogical, if not downright unworkable."

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN: "History's most elaborately guarded secret—how to make an atomic bomb—was casually let out of the bag in a courtroom last month. Or was it?"

## **POLITICS INSTEAD OF EVIDENCE**

The prosecutor set out to show that the Rosenbergs were Communists and that Communists are spies. This had nothing to do with either the indictment or proof that the Rosenbergs had conspired to commit espionage. But he did not establish that the Rosenbergs were Communists. Instead, he showed:

- 1) the Rosenbergs had a Spanish Refugee appeal can in their home;
- 2) Ethel Rosenberg was one of 50,000 New York citizens who had signed a nominating petition in 1941 for Peter V. Cacchione, successful Communist Party candidate for New York City Councilman;
- 3) the Rosenbergs carried sick and death benefit insurance with the International Workers Order, a multi-national, inter-racial fraternal insurance society with 160,000 members in 18 states;
- 4) the Rosenbergs were both active members of their trade unions; Ethel in Local 65 of the Wholesale, Retail and Warehouse Workers Union; Julius in the Federation of Architects, Engineers and Technicians;
- 5) the Rosenbergs occasionally read the *Daily Worker*;
- 6) the Rosenbergs believed that the Soviet Union had borne the brunt of the war against Nazi Germany, and that it had done its share in wiping out the murderers of 6 million Jews;
- 7) the Rosenbergs had been pleased and lauded the United States and Great Britain for opening up a second front;
- 8) Julius Rosenberg had once been accused of being a Communist, for which he had been fired from the Signal Corps, although he had sworn that he was not a Communist.

## **JEWISH ASPECTS**

The Rosenberg and Sobell trial, in a city whose population is one-third Jewish, proceeded without a single Jewish juror.

Here are comments from the Jewish press:

THE DAY: "The death sentence imposed by Judge Kaufman left the feeling that precisely because he is a Jew did he go to an extreme and deal judgment with a heavy hand . . . that Judge Kaufman is a Jew has perhaps unconsciously motivated him to issue a sentence which, in the opinion of many, is considered to be unjust and brutal."

DAILY FORWARD: "Too horrible . . . every Jew feels the same way."

CHICAGO SENTINEL, an Anglo-Jewish paper, in a column on Feb. 7, 1952 by Rabbi G. George Fox, one of the most widely known Rabbis in the Mid-West, an eminent scholar and author: "I am certain that Judge Kaufman's decision will be found unjust, if not illegal."

# THE DEATH SENTENCE

In imposing the death sentence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, Judge Irving Kaufman said that they had "altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our country . . . we have evidence of your treachery around us every day . . . I believe your conduct has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason."

From the Judge's comments, it appears that he sentenced the Rosenbergs to death for crimes with which they were not at all charged. They were neither accused of treason nor was any evidence brought in linking them in any way to the instigation of any wars, past, present, or future.

It is unthinkable that the same verdict and the same sentence would have been given had these accusations formed the basis of a "case" during the war years (when the USSR was our ally), when the alleged conspiracy was supposed to have taken place, or even in the first years following the end of the war.

Further, we can compare the sentences given to confessed or convicted traitors and saboteurs such as Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose, who got ten years each, and the famous Molzahn case in which four men who gave vital secrets to Germany in the Fall of 1941 were let off with 5 to 15 year sentences.

Finally, this is the first time in the history of our country that a civil court has imposed the death sentence for a charge of espionage. No person committing treason, the gravest of all crimes, has ever been executed.

## CONCLUSIONS

- 1) The Rosenbergs and Sobell were convicted on unsubstantial and incredible evidence.
- 2) The prosecution prejudiced and inflamed the jury by bringing in extraneous issues in every phase of the trial.
- 3) The suspicion of anti-Semitism taints the entire trial.

## FOR JUSTICE

WRITE to President Truman and ask that the government consent to a reversal of the Rosenberg-Sobell conviction, thus permitting a new trial or discontinuance of their prosecution.

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**NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE**  
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# THE ROSENBERG CASE

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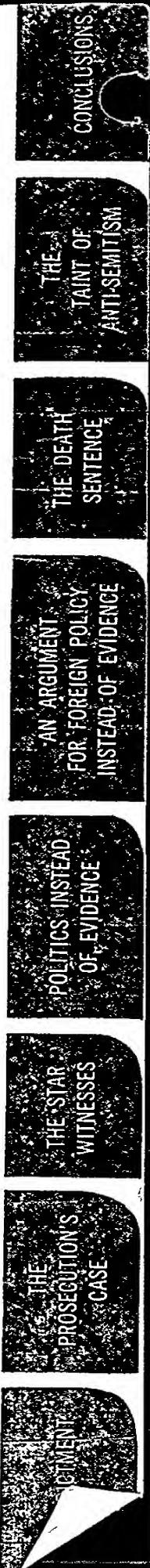


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**THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO  
SECURE JUSTICE IN THE  
ROSENBERG CASE**

1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N. Y.

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
179 W. WASHINGTON ST. ROOM 1006  
CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS



On April 5, 1951, Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel were sentenced to die in the electric chair, having been convicted on a charge of conspiracy to spy on behalf of the Soviet Union.

The Rosenbergs have unwaveringly maintained their innocence from the day of their arrest. When Ethel Rosenberg was taken to the Sing Sing death house, she declared:

"We said and we say again that we are victims of the grossest type of political frame-up ever known in America."

On February 25, 1952, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the verdict and the sentences in a shocking decision that held, among other things, that persons could be considered disposed to commit espionage by virtue of their political or social views. The defendants' attorneys will appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

Thousands of people, among them many eminent public figures, do not believe the Rosenbergs guilty or that their trial was a fair one. Thousands more, who have grave doubts of their guilt, are horrified at the death sentence.

A number of these citizens have formed the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and many times their number have contributed money and time to make new appeals possible and to bring the case, with its far-flung implications, to the public.

## THE ROSENBERGS

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, until their arrest, led the life of every-day people, struggling for a livelihood and education, and hoping that their two young sons, aged nine and four, would be spared the hardships familiar to the parents.

Julius Rosenberg, 34, was born and raised on the lower East Side of New York City. He attended public school and Seward Park High School as well as the Downtown Talmud Torah and Hebrew High School. He graduated from the City College of New York in 1939 with a Bachelor's Degree in Engineering.

Ethel Rosenberg, 36, graduated from Seward Park High School, and took courses in bookkeeping, stenography, typing, Hebrew, piano, guitar, and voice, and a course in child psychology at the New School for Social Research. They lived in an apartment on the lower East Side for which they paid approximately \$45 a month. Since their marriage they lived solely on Julius' \$70 a-week income as a government engineer, except for the past few years when they managed a meager living from the profits of a small machine shop business. Julius was an active member of his trade union. Ethel did volunteer work in community and civilian defense organizations.

### THE INDICTMENT

The indictment charged the Rosenbergs with initiating a conspiracy during 1944, the last year of the war against nazism, to transmit information "relating to the national defense of the United States" to the Soviet Union.

The prosecutor however, went far beyond the indictment, charged that the

Rosenbergs had given the Soviet Union the "secret" of the atom bomb, and attempted to create the impression that the Rosenbergs were "Communists," holding allegedly "subversive" views, and therefore disposed to commit espionage. He further attempted to impress the jury that a verdict of "innocent" would be tantamount to repudiation of our government's foreign policy.

#### THE PROSECUTION'S CASE

Before the trial the prosecutor announced that he would call 118 witnesses, among them top scientists Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Dr. Harold C. Urey; Gen. Leslie R. Groves, head of the atom bomb project during the war; agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; alleged associates of the Rosenbergs in the "conspiracy"; and two "star" witnesses. All witnesses were supposed to give evidence of Rosenberg's alleged spy activities.

Of these 118, the prosecutor called only 20, among them none of the above named scientists or FBI agents. Of the 20, 8 merely gave details of a trip which Sobell took to Mexico, a trip which the prosecutor did not allege to be for espionage purposes: 1 testified to security measures taken at the Los Alamos project; 1 explained a lens mold drawn for the trial by Greenglass; 1 was an engineer who interpreted a sketch and a report concerning the atom bomb submitted by Greenglass; 1 was the Rosenberg family doctor who testified that Rosenberg had asked him questions pertaining to inoculations necessary for a trip to Mexico; 1 was a relative of Ruth Greenglass, who testified that David had given him \$4000 to hold for him; 1 was the sister of Ruth Greenglass who testified that she was once asked to leave the room by Julius Rosenberg on a visit to the Greenglass home; 1 was a witness who identified a photograph of Anatoli Yakovlev, a former Soviet consular aide named a co-defendant in the trial, and who had returned to his country in December 1946; 1 was Elizabeth Bentley, who in effect contended that all communists were spies, but had never met any of the defendants; 1 was Harry Gold, who, admitting that he had never known or seen or been involved in any way with the Rosenbergs or Sobell, luridly described his own espionage activities. Of the remaining 3 witnesses, 1 said that Rosenberg had on two occasions made espionage overtures to him, but he had declined each time. This witness, Max Elitcher, admitted that he faced a five year prison sentence for perjury, that he had been threatened by FBI agents with prosecution for espionage, and that he "hoped for the best" as a result of his uncorroborated testimony. He is free today, never having been tried. The remaining two witnesses, David and Ruth Greenglass, were both, according to the prosecutor, and their own statements, involved in the alleged conspiracy, but as a result of their testimony, of which more later, Ruth was never brought to trial, and her husband got off with a 15 year sentence.

The government's entire case is based on the Greenglass's uncorroborated testimony, a fact conceded by the Court of Appeals, which in upholding the convictions declared that without the testimony of the Greenglasses, "the conviction could not stand." The prosecutor produced 32 exhibits as "documentary evidence." Not one of these documents, by the prosecutor's own admission, connected the Rosenbergs with a conspiracy to commit espionage. In fact, only two of the documents had any link whatever to the Rosenbergs.

One was a collection can issued by the Spanish Refugee Appeal, the other was a nominating petition, signed by Ethel, for Peter V. Cacchione, a successful Communist candidate for the City Council of New York.

The prosecutor filled the overwhelming bulk of his case with persistent insinuations that the Rosenbergs were Communists, that U. S. monopoly of the atom bomb was important to world peace, and that war with the Soviet Union was virtually inevitable.

#### THE STAR WITNESSES

David Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg, and his wife Ruth, were the star witnesses against the Rosenbergs. Both admitted that they had committed espionage for which they received money and for which both could be given the death penalty.

David Greenglass was arrested in June and indicted in July 1950. He was held in \$100,000 bail, placed in solitary confinement, and visited for hours at a time by the FBI.

He and Ruth hired O. John Rogge, who himself later became a star government witness against the eminent Negro scholar Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in a case charging Dr. DuBois with being a foreign agent (the judge threw the case out of court). After extended negotiations by the Greenglasses, Rogge, Prosecutor Irving Saypol and agents of the Department of Justice, The FBI arrested Julius Rosenberg and later his wife Ethel solely on the basis of "information" given by the Greenglasses.

The Greenglass' uncorroborated testimony was the only evidence presented that the Rosenbergs had conspired to steal the atom-bomb secret. Their testimony in respect to the Rosenbergs was solely oral, and no documents or other proofs linking the Rosenbergs to espionage were introduced. No witnesses were called to substantiate any conversations on espionage that allegedly took place between the Greenglasses and the Rosenbergs. David Greenglass testified that relying solely on his memory of snatches of overheard conversation at the atom-bomb project at Los Alamos, and his remembrance of details of blueprints which had been shown to him as part of his work as a machinist, he had drawn up an elaborate sketch of the atom bomb, together with twelve pages of written material, which he allegedly conveyed as a description of the bomb to Rosenberg.

The following are Greenglass' actual qualifications for this impressive feat:

- 1) experience as an ordinary machinist in both army and civilian life;
- 2) a high school education, plus 8 technical courses at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, in all 8 of which he admitted he was graded "failure";
- 3) an admission that he was ignorant of the formulae governing component parts of the atom bomb, and that he had never taken courses or read books on such essential subjects as elementary, differential or advanced calculus, thermodynamics, quantum mechanics, nuclear or atomic physics. Not a single atomic scientist was called to support David Greenglass' testimony concerning the atom bomb or to confirm the authenticity of the "sketch" of the atom bomb he made for the trial. Instead, John Derry, assigned as a First Lieutenant, an aide to General Groves, whose job in the Army was

mainly related to personnel, was called upon to testify that the manufactured sketch reflected to a "substantial degree" the principles of the atom bomb. Derry's sole "qualification" was a Bachelor of Engineering degree.

Had Dr. Harold C. Urey been called by the prosecutor, as the latter had announced he would do, Dr. Urey could have demolished Greenglass' testimony by repeating what he had said on March 3, 1946, during Congressional hearings on whether the atom bomb should be controlled by civilians or the Army. The N. Y. Times reports him as saying: *"Detailed data on the atomic bomb, he declared, would require '80 to 90 volumes of close print' which only a scientist or engineer would be able to read . . . Any spies capable of picking up this information, Dr. Urey added, 'will get information more rapidly by staying at home and working in their own laboratories.'*"

Responsible periodicals and science editors commented as follows on Greenglass' testimony:

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LIFE MAGAZINE'S Science Editor: "Greenglass' implosion bomb appears illogical, if not downright unworkable."

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN: "History's most elaborately guarded secret—how to make an atomic bomb—was casually let out of the bag in a courtroom last month. Or was it?"

#### POLITICS INSTEAD OF EVIDENCE

The prosecutor set out to show that the defendants were Communists and that Communists are spies. This had nothing to do with either the indictment or proof that the Rosenbergs had conspired to commit espionage. The prosecutor said that the Rosenbergs had allegedly committed this crime because their loyalty was to "communism in this country and communism throughout the world." But he did not establish that the Rosenbergs were Communists. Instead, he showed:

- 1) the Rosenbergs had a Spanish Refugee appeal can in their home;
- 2) Ethel Rosenberg was one of 50,000 New York citizens who had signed a nominating petition in 1941 for Peter V. Cacchione, successful Communist Party candidate for New York City Councilman;
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- 7) the Rosenbergs had been pleased and lauded the United States and Great Britain for opening up a second front;
- 8) Julius Rosenberg had once been accused of being a Communist, for which he had been fired from the Signal Corps, although he had sworn that he was not a Communist.

## AN ARGUMENT FOR FOREIGN POLICY INSTEAD OF EVIDENCE

The prosecutor argued that the atom bomb was "the one weapon that might well hold the key to the survival of this nation." He argued that the United States had made every effort to keep the principles of the atom bomb a secret, and insinuated that since the Soviet Union was by then known to have the bomb, the Rosenbergs must be guilty of having conspired to transmit its secret to that country.

Leaving aside the absurdity of this kind of "proof" against the Rosenbergs, all recognized authorities deny the possibility of atom-bomb monopoly and atom-bomb "secrets." This is what these authorities say:

ATOMICS, a monthly scientific magazine, September 1949: "Since the discovery of uranium fission in 1938 there has been no basic secret regarding an atomic bomb."

SMYTH REPORT, official report of the U. S. government on atomic energy development, published in 1945: ". . . the principles that have been used were well known to the international scientific world in 1940."

INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, December, 1950, in a story date-lined Washington, D. C.: "The Atomic Energy Commission Friday bared secret documentary proof that Russia has known the scientific secrets of atom bomb manufacture since 1940, the year the United States began attempts to develop the missile."

DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, in a speech in January, 1951, said, according to the N. Y. Times: ". . . that there were no 'unpublished' secrets concerning atomic weapons, and no 'secret laws of nature' available only to a few."

NEW YORK TIMES, Feb. 24, 1952: "The British development of an atom bomb confirmed what had been apparent when the Russians exploded their bomb in 1949—that the secret of the atom bomb was not a secret, that any nation with the resources could construct one, but only big and wealthy nations could afford this kind of armament."

## THE DEATH SENTENCE

In imposing the death sentence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, Judge Irving Kaufman said that they had "altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our country . . . we have evidence of your treachery around us every day . . . I believe your conduct has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason."

From the Judge's comments, it appears that he sentenced the Rosenbergs to death for crimes with which they were not at all charged. They were neither accused of treason nor was any evidence brought in linking them in any way to the instigation of any wars, past, present, or future. But the Judge's comments, and the death sentence, like the jury's verdict, is in line with the

prosecution's inability to bring in convincing proof that the Resenbergs conspired to commit espionage, substituting, instead, inflammatory and reckless charges that had nothing to do with the case.

It is unthinkable that the same verdict and the same sentence would have been given had these wild accusations formed the basis of a "case" during the war years (when the USSR was our ally), when the alleged conspiracy was supposed to have taken place, or even in the first years following the end of the war.

Further, we can compare the sentences given to confessed or convicted traitors and saboteurs such as Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose, who got ten years each, and the famous Molzahn case in which four men who gave vital secrets to Germany in the Fall of 1941 were let off with 5 to 15 year sentences.

Finally, this is the first time in the history of our country that a civil court has imposed the death sentence for a charge of espionage. No person committing treason, the gravest of all crimes, has ever been executed.

### THE TAINT OF ANTI-SEMITISM

Shortly after the trial was over the prosecutor, although Jewish, was severely reprimanded by a United States Court of Appeals for practicing anti-Semitism in another case. This grave charge is bolstered by the fact that the Rosenberg trial, in a city whose population is one-third Jewish, proceeded without a single Jewish juror due to challenges by the prosecution.

Here are comments from the Jewish press:

**THE DAY:** "The death sentence imposed by Judge Kaufman left the feeling that precisely because he is a Jew did he go to an extreme and deal judgment with a heavy hand . . . that Judge Kaufman is a Jew has perhaps unconsciously motivated him to issue a sentence which, in the opinion of many, is considered to be unjust and brutal."

**DAILY FORWARD:** "Too horrible . . . every Jew feels the same way."

**CHICAGO SENTINEL**, an Anglo-Jewish paper, in a column on Feb. 7, 1952 by Rabbi G. George Fox, one of the most widely known Rabbis in the mid-west, an eminent scholar and author: "I am certain that Judge Kaufman's decision will be found unjust, if not illegal."

### CONCLUSIONS

- 1) The Rosenbergs were convicted on unsubstantial and incredible evidence.
- 2) The prosecution prejudiced and inflamed the jury by bringing in extraneous issues in every phase of the trial.
- 3) The suspicion of anti-Semitism taints the entire trial.

When it is borne in mind that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were ordinary folk like the vast majority of us, that they were not leaders of any political or social or economic movements, it becomes clear that a new danger faces this vast majority, the danger that past or present or future views on social issues may become the basis for wild accusations, imprisonment, and even death. That is why it is in the interest of all Americans, regardless of their beliefs and creeds, to make certain that justice is done in the Rosenberg Case.

# FOR JUSTICE

WRITE to President Truman and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath. Tell them what you think. Ask that the government consent to a reversal of the Rosenberg conviction, thus permitting a new trial or discontinuance of their prosecution.

URGE your Senators and Congressmen to make the foregoing request to the White House and the Department of Justice.

WRITE the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case for more information. We will send you our new 32-page pamphlet "TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE," by William A. Reuben, which tells the whole story. Ask for as many as you can possibly circulate. *Send us a financial contribution--big or little. We need help. Use the form below.*

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LILLIAN MOED  
16106 PIERPONT AVE  
CLEVELAND 8, OHIO

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Mrs. Lillian Moed, Secretary  
Ohio Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case  
10106 Pierpont Ave.  
Cleveland 8, Ohio

Please send me        tickets to the Nov. 8th meeting on the Rosenberg case for which I enclose \$       .

I hereby enclose an additional contribution of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

- to be applied toward legal fees in the case.
- to help support the Rosenberg-Sobell children.
- to be used to publicize the case.

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Cleveland, Ohio  
December 19, 1952

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| 100-252   | Richard Clark | 100-17261 | Negro         |
|           |               | 100-14899 | Ethel Goodman |

[redacted] furnished the writer on November 6, 1952, the following items of literature:

b7D

1. Half-page mimeographed announcement received by informant October 16, 1952, and issued by the Cleveland Negro Labor Council, 5311 Woodland Ave., announcing a pre-convention party to be held Saturday, October 18, 1952 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD CLARK, 9310 Yale Ave.

2. A one page mimeographed letter received by informant October 16, 1952, issued by ETHEL L. GOODMAN, Executive Secretary, Cleveland Negro Labor Council, to all CNLC Executive Board Members announcing the regular Executive Board meeting of the Cleveland Negro Labor Council to be held October 20, 1952.

3. Another letter issued by ETHEL L. GOODMAN from the Cleveland Negro Labor Council received by informant October 22, 1952, announcing the regular membership meeting of the Cleveland Negro Labor Council on October 26, 1952.

4. Another letter issued by ETHEL L. GOODMAN announcing an executive board meeting of the Cleveland Negro Labor Council on November 3, 1952.

5. A half page mimeographed announcement received by informant October 29, 1952, of a pre-convention party sponsored by the Cleveland Negro Labor Council to be given at 2551 East 61 Street, Cleveland, November 1, 1952.

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b7C

[redacted]  
SA

PMR:EGK [redacted] *AP*

[redacted]

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DATE 02-10-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

10-16-52

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COME TO A PRE-CONVENTION PARTY

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1952 AT THE HOME OF

\*

\*

MR. & MRS. RICHARD CLARK

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9310 YALE AVE.

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MUSIC

REFRESHMENTS

GAMES

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FUN FOR EVERYONE

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GIVEN BY: CLEVELAND NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL, 5311 WOODLAND AVE.

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DONATION 25¢

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BE SURE TO COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS

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10-16-22

JL.B.

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10-6-52

CLEVELAND NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL  
5311 Woodland Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio

EXpress 1-5529

October 16, 1952

TO: ALL CNLC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

Dear Member:

The regular Executive Board meeting of the Cleveland Negro Labor Council will be held on Monday, October 20, 1952 at 8 o'clock P.M.

In view of the fact that the Convention is only about a month away, it is imperative that the full board be in attendance at this meeting.

The agenda will be as follows:

- (1) CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS
- (2) FURTHER PLANS ON THE JOBS CAMPAIGN

All board members who are chairmen of Convention Committees should be prepared to make progress reports on their committee work.

Please be prompt in order that the meeting will not last too late.

Fraternally yours,

*Ethel L. Goodman*  
Ethel L. Goodman  
Executive Secretary

ELG:cmr  
dpowa#87

10-22-52

JLZ.

W35V  
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CLEVELAND NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL  
5311 Woodland Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio

Express 1-5529

October 21, 1952

TO: ALL CLEVELAND NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL MEMBERS

Dear Member:

The regular membership meeting of the Cleveland Negro Labor Council will be held Sunday, October 26th from 3:00 to 5:00 P.M. at the Council Office.

Business to be taken up at this meeting is as follows:

CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

JOBS CAMPAIGN

All members are asked to make every effort to attend this very important meeting.

Fraternally yours,

*Ethel L. Goodman*

Ethel L. Goodman  
Executive Secretary

ELG:cmr  
dpowa#87

enc.

10-29-52

JLB,

11-6-52  
JLB

CLEVELAND NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL  
5311 Woodland Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio

EXpress 1-5529

TO EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

Dear Member:

The regular Executive Board meeting of the Cleveland Negro Labor Council will be held Monday, November 3, 1952, 8:00 P.M. at the Council Office.

There will be a report on the National Residents Committee meeting held on Saturday, November 1st in Detroit.

All Board members who are serving as Chairmen of Convention Arrangements should be prepared to make reports on their committee work.

There will also be discussion and further plans on the Jobs Campaign.

It is very important that every member attend this very Board Meeting.

Fraternally yours,

*Ethel L. Goodman*

Ethel L. Goodman  
Executive Sec'y.

ELG:cmr  
dpowa#87

10-29-52

JOB

MB 11-6

PRE-CONVENTION PARTY

2551 EAST 61 st Street - CLEVELAND, OHIO

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1952

DANCING

MUSIC

REFRESHMENTS

DONATION .25

AUSPICES: Cleveland Negro Labor Council - 5311 Woodland Ave.  
EX 1-5529 \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 02-10-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CHW

Cleveland, Ohio  
December 19, 1952

MEMO SAC

|           |           |               |                 |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|
| 100-19935 | NNLC      | 100-11826     | Morris Kreitner |
| 100-17261 | Negro     | 100-10263     | Ray Dennis      |
| 100-20116 | Sue Biles | 100-14573     | Bert Washington |
| 100-14899 |           | Ethel Goodman |                 |

[redacted] furnished the writer on December 3, 1952, the following items of literature which informant received from the NNLC in connection with the national convention of the NNLC held November 21-23, 1952, in Cleveland:

b7D

1. A one page mimeographed announcement pointing out that the second annual convention of the NNLC opens at the St. Matthews M.E. Church, 3500 Scovill Avenue, on Friday, November 21, 1952, and featuring PAUL ROBESON and COLEMAN YOUNG.
2. A one page mimeographed resolution from the railroad industry, received by informant November 23, 1952, at the convention.
3. A two page mimeographed resolution on screening in the maritime industry obtained November 23, 1952, by the informant.
4. A one page mimeographed resolution on colonialism.
5. A one page mimeographed resolution on the defense of HAROLD WARD.
6. A one page mimeographed resolution on the strike of Negro fishermen in the South.
7. A two page mimeographed resolution on negro women.
8. A two page mimeographed resolution of jobs and FEPC.
9. A one page mimeographed resolution to be submitted by New York City Teachers Union, Local 555, UPW to the Second annual convention of the NNLC.
10. A fifteen page mimeographed pamphlet captioned, "The Truth About the FEPC Fight", received by informant November 23, 1952, at the convention (informant inadvertently dated receipt of literature as 11-5-23); this pamphlet was issued by the NNLC, 410 East Warren Ave., Detroit, Mich.

PMB:EGK

[redacted]

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....  
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....  
DEC 19 1952  
FBI - CLEVELAND

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DATE 8/24/82 BY SP2  
TAP/JAC

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11. A four page printed leaflet issued by the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership and furnished to informant at the convention, is captioned, "An Appeal...In Defense of Negro Leadership", and contains the photographs of known Communists such as PETTIS PERRY, CALUDIA JONES, PAUL ROBESON, etc.

12. A one page lithographed letter by PAUL ROBESON to "Dear Friend" asking that the recipients subscribe to the \$5 advance sale of ROBESON's album. This was issued at the convention.

13. A one page mimeographed letter by the Cleveland Negro Labor Council to "All Members", issued by ETHEL L. GOODMAN, Executive Secretary, and received by informant November 14, 1952, and announcing the last membership meeting of the labor council to be held Sunday, November 16, 1952.

14. A small twenty seven page printed pamphlet captioned, "Now is the Time", by M. E. TRAVIS, and issued by the NNLC. This booklet contains a statement of principles of the NNLC.

15. A thirteen page pamphlet issued by the NNLC entitled, "For These Things We Fight", and contains a program of action and statement of principles of the NNLC.

16. An 89 page printed pamphlet entitled, "Get On Board the Freedom Train!", which contains the proceedings of the founding convention of the NNLC in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27-28, 1951.

Item sixteen will be placed in the 1A jacket of (1) and b7D  
items 1-15 will be placed in the informant's file (2)

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SA

11-2052 11/3/52  
Attend the Opening Session of the

## 2ND ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the

# NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

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DATE 02-10-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

*Hear.*

PAUL ROBESON

AMERICA'S FOREMOST FREEDOM FIGHTER

COLEMAN YOUNG

National Executive Secretary of the  
NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

UPWA CHORUS

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS  
Direct from Chicago

*See.*

"THE SCAB"

An up-to-the-minute one-act play based on  
the current attempt to "lynch" a mili-  
tant Negro trade unionist in Chicago

*Meet.* YOUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS

Delegates representing Negro workers and trade unions  
all over America

AT THE ST. MATTHEWS ME. CHURCH  
3500 SCOVILLE AVENUE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21....8 PM

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED

ADMISSION FREE

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ADMISSION FREE

11-23-52  
JFB

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DATE 02-10-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

7/3/52

RESOLUTION FROM THE RAILROAD INDUSTRY

We the Delegates and Observers attending the Second National Negro Labor Council Convention representing the Railroad Industry, call the convention's attention to many facts not generally known by workers of other industries, and delegates and observers to this convention.

(a) That, Negro workers and other minority groups working in the Railroad industry face untold discrimination and Jim Crow policies that have long been abolished by most workers in other crafts.

(b) Most or all carriers have maintained Jim Crow hiring policies in all higher classifications and crafts of the industry, relegating Negro workers in the main to the classifications of Porters, Waiters, Cooks, Coach Attendants, and other menial classifications.

2. That the big 4 Brotherhoods of the Railroad industry, railroad engineers, railroad firemen, railroad conductors and flagmen and brakemen have supported and cooperated with the carriers by maintaining these jobs under their jurisdiction lily-white, through clauses in their contracts and constitutions barring Negroes and other minority groups in their unions.

3. That the government, through contracts for mail carrying, troop transportation, and the carrying of freight with the carriers without insisting on democratic hiring policies, have buttressed the Jim Crow hiring policy of the industry. And through the Railway Labor Act have a direct responsibility in regulating the Labor and Management relationship dealing with collective bargaining in the industry.

4. Due to the changing of the local Motive power from steam engines to diesel engine, thus speeding up the moving of all trains has further decreased the Negro workers in this industry.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

That the National Negro Labor Council Convention pledge its support in general to fighting the Jim Crow policy in the industry, and we call on all workers both Negro and white to join in a united drive to smash the Jim Crow walls in the Railroad industry and we urge all unions in the industry to take every possible step to support the fight for an end to discrimination and Jim Crow.

To force all Carriers to adopt F.E.P.C. in the Railroad industry. To help sustain these unions in the Railroad industry that are in the fight for first class citizenship for Negro Railroad workers and other minority groups on their jobs and in their community.

Respectively submitted in behalf of the Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers Union Independent by.

LaRoy Wilson, National Vice-President  
Ralph Turner, National Coordinator of Organization

Kenneth Gannar, Organizer on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad

11-23-52  
JLB

RESOLUTION ON SCREENING IN THE MARITIME INDUSTRY

We the representatives of the Maritime Industry come before this convention today to present a bill of indictment against the Maritime Industry the Government and the unions collaborating with the first two in screening.

As reported in the founding convention screening was a weapon to be used by the industry in collaboration with the government to eliminate Negro, other minority groups and militant trade unionists from the Maritime Industry and other allied industries.

That the ratio of Negro and other minority groups to other workers screened was over 90% on the East and West coasts and Hawaii.

This process of screening under the phony national emergency edict is beginning to move into other industries where the defense department has placed procurement orders. The results of screenings in the Maritime Industry gives a vivid picture of what is to come in other industries.

Previous to World War II there were no key ratings for Negroes in the U.S. Merchant Marine. It was not until the formation of the Maritime Union, in the year 1936 that the Key ratings of unlicensed personnel in all departments on ships developed. In the year 1942 a fight developed to place Captain Mulzac as master of a ship. This fight has been successful through the efforts of his struggles for these past 24 years with the final help of the then National Negro Congress. With this victory, came about the subsequent opening up of a field for Negro officers in the U. S. Merchant Marine and finally the Navy.

The example set by the leadership of Captain H. Mulzac in the integration of people of all races on board the Booker T. Washington has resounded throughout the world as an outstanding example of democracy in action, during the years of war and peace no one could question the accomplishments, confidence and devotion to duty by the officers of the BTW. Immediately after world war two all merchant ships carried Negro officers, was decommissioned and these officers were then on unemployed.

The BTW was the only ship carrying Negro and white officers up to 1947, at which time the entire Merchant Marine was denuded Negro Captains, Mates and Engineers. The radio operators because of a strong hiring hall clause, were the only Negro officers to remain sailing. On April 1, 1949 the U.S. Coast Guard started its screening program beginning with 400 radio operators including almost every Negro Wireless Operator in the service. This screening resulted also in the removal of Captain H. Mulzac and over 5000 licensed unlicensed personnel from the ships. The Coast Guard further extended its screening to cover all Longshoremen, and personnel moving on and off docks on the East and West Coast Great Lakes and Hawaii. The percentage of Negro seamen screened in the N.M.U. is well over 75%.

The workers in the Maritime and Allied Industries believe that to deprive a man of work because of so-called disloyalty is Un-American, undemocratic and inhuman.

THEREFORE

Be it resolved that this 2nd National Negro Labor Council in convention assembled:

- (1) Form a National Maritime Committee.
- (2) To fight for an FEPC in the Marine Industry
- (3) To expose and fight the use of screening as a major device to eliminate from the Maritime and Allied Industries; Negroes other minorities and militant trade unionists - Such as Captain H. Mulzac and other militants.

11-23-52  
Q/B

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RESOLUTION ON COLONIALISM

Submitted by Joe Johnson and Les Gattlet  
National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards

The program of our Council is the realization of every one's right to walk this earth with the dignity of a first-class citizen, the right to work and be promoted and a person's ability being the only prerequisite for his employment. We recognize that these things are not obtainable unless we understand that we must condemn loudly and articulately all forms of tyranny. Colonialism is an evil that affects us tremen dously right here at home. The present architects of our society are heads of big corporations, who stand to make tremendous profits by continuing colonialism, a vicious form of slavery. In South Africa, one of the largest industries is the Neumont Mining Co. The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Neumont Mining Company is none other than James F. Byrnes, Governor of South Carolina, where recently 28 confessed lynchers went free. The President-elect new appointee as Secretary of Defense, C. E. Wilson, is head of General Motors, another industry that has great profit-making enterprises in Africa. These ruthless, greedy, selfish special interest groups are hell-bent on continuing their mad game of maintaining their super-profits at the expense of all those who work for a living. In all place where colonialism exists, the people of these countries suffer intolerably. Vicious forms of Jim Crow are the order of the day. Misery, poverty, brutality in its most ruthless expression, are the weapons that these people must use to protect their profits. They use suberfuge and deciet, not honesty and sincerity. While shouting to the world that we represent true democratic tradition, that second-class citizenship is against our very concepts of democracy, they seek to perpetuate colonialism. Did not James F. Byrnes state recently that self-determination for the African people would be against the best interests of our State Department? And we could go right down the line with deadly and accurate regularity - John Foster Dulles, Humphrey, Daugherty, and a host of others must not be allowed to put the best interests of those whom they represent ahead of the welfare of the citizens of this country.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That this convention of the National Negro Labor Council wholeheartedly condemns colonialism and exposes it for what it really is - a vicious powerful cruel enemy to the aspirations of our people, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:

That we extend a hearty hand of greeting to those colonial people who are fighting such a valiant battle for freedom.

11-23-52

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DATE 02-10-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMU

JLB.

RESOLUTION ON THE DEFENSE OF HAROLD WARD

As Big Business increases its drive against the living standards and Civil Rights of the working people, Trade unions and their leaders will face new and intensified attacks in an effort to split and divide the unity of the workers, Negroes and other minorities will be made the special victims of persecutions and frame ups.

The International Harvester Company determined to add ever more profits to the already exorbitant figure of 177 million forced its workers on strike for over thirteen weeks. This strike was a part of the attempt of a powerful and arrogant corporation to impose wage cuts and down gradings on its workers and finally destroy their union.

During this thirteen week strike the company utilized every conceivable form of strike breaking and union busting including scab herding, Taft-Hartley injunctions, violence, intimidation by police, and use of McCarran Committee. The Company was desperate in its attempt to smash the strike of its workers.

On Oct. 3, 1952 this Company plotted an even more desperate and sensational attempt to split the unity of Negro and white workers, to inflame public opinion against the union and finally to cover up the real facts of their union busting.

On October 3, 1952 Harold Ward, financial secretary of Local 108, UEFE an outstanding Negro leader in his local in the Chicago McCormick Works of Harvester was framed on the charge of murder. Ward was not just a militant trade union leader, he was an outstanding fighter for the people. Whenever the rights of the people were in jeopardy Ward could be found in the forefront of the fight.

Without even an inquest being conducted Harold Ward was held responsible for the death of a non-striking Harvester Worker which occurred five miles away from the scene of the strike.

With hysteria whipped up day after day by the Chicago Newspapers, the Company hoped to weave a pattern of one contradictory statement after another that would complete the frame-up of Ward.

Because of his determined, bitter and unrelenting opposition to a powerful corporation bent on super profits, and because of his militant and outspoken fight in behalf of the workers, the life of Harold Ward today hangs in the balance.

Aided by a corrupt political machine, influential politicians and employer dominated newspapers the International Harvester Company has been able to frame Harold Ward with the charge of murder, with death as the penalty.

It is not the first time that militant trade unionists have been the victims of a frame-up plot. America remembers with shame the frame-ups of Tom Mooney and Sacco and Vanzetti. It is not the first time that Negro workers have been the victims of a legal frame-up. We recall with shame and bitter indignation the Willie McGee case and the Martinsville Seven just to mention a few.

The American Working people can and will fight. The mobilization of the people for the defense of Harold Ward must make even the tremendous mass support for Sacco and Vanzetti or the Scottsboro case seem small by comparison.

~~We cannot and we will not permit Harold Ward to become another Willie McGee.~~

A frame up of Ward would endanger the security of every union and its leadership, not just FE-UE.

A frame-up of Ward would encourage every corrupt element in government to ride rough shod over the welfare and dignity of all workers.

A frame-up of Ward would be nothing more or less than a "legal" lynching of an outstanding Negro leader, who refused to bow his head before the greed of an arrogant corporation.

The attempted frame-up of Ward is a shocking travesty of justice that deserves and commands the outraged protest of every democratic and decent conscience in America.

Harold Ward - Page 2

The National Negro Labor Council

The National Negro Labor Council is determined that nothing shall be spared to save Harold Ward. Nothing shall be left undone to defend this great trade union leader and fighter for the Negro people.

The National Negro Labor Council pledges that it will work unceasingly to mobilize full financial, and moral support for the defense of Harold Ward and calls upon all of its affiliated Local Councils and Chapters to do likewise.

The National Negro Labor Council urges all unions AFL, CIO and Independent to give their full and unqualified support for the defense of Harold Ward, as the first line of the defense of their own union and leaders.

The National Negro Labor Council finally calls upon all fighters for the rights of the people and all Community and Fraternal organizations to work for the freedom of Harold Ward as a fundamental step in the fight for freedom and democracy.

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1-23-58  
JLB

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DATE 02-10-2011 BY 60324UCBAU/SB/CMW

RESOLUTION ON THE STRIKE OF NEGRO FISHERMEN IN THE SOUTH

Paul Robeson and President Hood in their important addresses to the Convention, both stressed the vital necessity for the organization of the south, where lies the roots of the tree of white supremacy and Jim Crow. The International Fur and Leather Workers Union/ is locked in the life and death struggle with the most vicious forces of white boss exploitation, and discrimination in the entire southland, from Virginia to the Gulf of Mexico. Nine thousand Negro fishermen and their families have been on strike for six months, since May 1, resisting with heroic courage every conceivable weapon brought to bear against them.

Years of persecution and the not second but third class citizenship have steeled and prepared them for this struggle. For the past 127 years the fishing interests along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts have used every weapon of white supremacy to build themselves monopolies out of the blood and sweat of the Negro fishermen and their families. These men receive ten cents per thousand of which two cents are held back, as a means of forcing them to remain on the job. While the white officers who do not work but get one dollar per thousand. The men are charged fantastic sums for the food they must eat aboard ship and they are robbed mercilessly for every item they buy at sea, as for instance 50 cents for a pack of cigarettes.

They were betrayed and doublecrossed by other organizers who did not practice or believe in Negro-white unity and equality. These workers under the leadership of the Fur and Leather Workers Union projected a program based upon the firmest Negro-white unity and solidarity and proved its sincerity by refusing to accept the Jim Crow pattern of the south, this union successfully organized these fishermen and has taken on the struggle with these powerful rulers of the southland.

These workers are determined that no force on earth will send them back to their slavery. No force will break their strike or their union. Starvation, beatings, jail terms, evictions, Negro baiting and Red baiting, all of which have been tried, the workers stood firm.

These are our people in the forefront of the struggle for the organization of south. This is not their battlefield alone but the struggle of all white and workers in America who believe in democracy and equal opportunity, wishing to this triumph take place in the south.

MORE BE IT RESOLVED; that the National Negro Labor Council and every local council and delegate will rally their support and assistance to these brave workers and their families and their union.

THIS IS THE BRIDGEHEAD TO DEMOCRACY IN THE SOUTH.

11-23-59 JFR

RESOLUTION ON NEGRO WOMEN ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 02-10-2011 BY 60324UCBAU/SB/CMW

The National Negro Labor Council was born out of the needs and struggles of the Negro people. In order to fully realize its full potential, we must strive for a greater understanding of the tremendous contributions Negro women have made, believing that this knowledge can itself become a weapon in the struggle for full freedom of the Negro people and the winning of World Peace.

Negro women are suffering disastrously from job denials and discrimination in pay. The full extent of discrimination against Negro women in employment is revealed, when we consider that the meager number employed in industrial, retail and office business, are chained to the lower rungs of the job ladder and forceably prevented from advancing to jobs of higher skills and pay.

Mass unemployment, which is becoming chronic, finds Negro women more severely affected than ever before. Job discrimination is the base from which other forms of inequality spring, making the Negro women a sufferer triply oppressed.

Looked at in terms of family and community life, the denial of job opportunities and the oppression of Negro women means lower standards of living and the blight of inequality and Jim Crow.

The gains of labor cannot be made secure unless the rights of Negro women are won. The fight of the Negro people for their complete equality cannot be achieved unless Negro women are freed to participate fully in the struggle. The American people will not reach their goal of security and peace without efforts of Negro women.

We are determined that the plight of Negro women and all "auction block" attitudes toward them will be wiped out. "There can be no consistent fight for the rights of the Negro people without a coming to task with the criminal treatment suffered by the Negro women."

Negro and white, women and men are gathered here today to pay tribute to the National Negro Labor Council in the process of mapping a program of action in this convention. With which we can make a vital contribution to the uplifting of the Negro women from the shackles of job poverty and inequality.

There is a real need for women committees as a vital part of our council building. The increased participation on the part of women in the Greater Chicago Council as a result of the establishment of a Women's Committee stands as a splendid example of what can be accomplished if this special approach is made.

44.2% of the Negro women over 14 years old are either working or looking for work, as compared to 36.6% of white women over 14 years of age looking for work.

Is it not then clear that more Negro women by necessity are forced to work in order to live a decent life and provide for their families? Yet, more than 18.2% of the Negro women in Chicago, for example, who want to or need to work can't find work mainly because of Jim Crow and discrimination in hiring. No longer can this criminal situation be tolerated. In this same midwest city, Negro women who are in the "working force" make up 24.5% of the unemployed, whereas white women make up 18.6% of the unemployed there. 10.9% of the Negro women working have either clerical or sales jobs, while 51.8% of the white women working have either clerical or sales jobs. 1.5% of the Negro women workers have skilled or semi-skilled jobs, while white women compose 7.5% of the workers in this field. Recognizing that both Negro and white women are at the bottom of the ladder.

To further illustrate this plight of Negro women in jobs, 38.2% of all Negro women are in laundries, dry cleaning establishments, etc. While 20.6% of white women are in similar service occupations. 1.1% of all white women working are in domestic service work and 18.6% of all working non-white are in domestic service work.

The above figures place quite clearly to us that the Negro women of that area are suffering a shameful situation. We are positive that the same or a similar situation exists all around the country.

Conditions such as have been mentioned above could not exist if the full strength of the working masses tackled the problem as a matter of self-interest. In their own self-interest men and especially Negro men must join with women to break down barriers against women, especially Negro women, for in addition to being a part of the working force in domestic service, basic industry, clerical and others, in the south many Negro women work alongside of men fieldhands.

Big Business in line with its program of divide and conquer, consciously singles out Negro women (if they are hired at all) for the most menial, distasteful and low-paying jobs, in order to drag down the standards of all workers, men and women, black and white.

In most sections of our country wages are established in area patterns. In area rates, it is not just men's and white workers' rates that are used. The low wages, earned by Negro women in domestic service, laundries, as maids or what have you are

2 - Resolution on Women

also used in the computation. These low earnings are used to help fix the rates of men.

is important to all of us.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE RIGHTS OF NEGRO WOMEN in America. We must pledge from this day on that our Council will evermore be vigorous in its activity on the RIGHTS OF NEGRO WOMEN.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

That this National Negro Labor Council Convention dedicate itself to the fight for the full dignity, freedom and equality of Negro women, and that the following initial steps be taken:

1. Setting up of a Women's Committee nationally and instructing all local Councils to set up local women's committees.
2. That Women's Conferences be called within the regions to discuss specific problems confronting Negro women.
3. That the National Leadership give immediate consideration to the calling of a National Women's Conference and establish more effective organizational structure to handle women's rights.
4. That all trade unions fight to see that Negro women are hired in all shops and departments.

Be it further resolved, that the National Office give serious study to the Negro women's struggle in the South and report to all women's committees throughout the country their findings.

dpowa87

11-23-52  
SAC

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DATE 02-10-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

A year ago, at our Founding Convention in Cincinnati, we said "The struggle on economic issues and for a job is basic to the struggle for "negro rights. It will become more important as the attacks on the living standards of the people increase. It is this struggle for jobs and economic equality that is the weakest in the fight for "negro liberation."

As the 2nd Annual Convention of the NNLC convenes, the fight for jobs and economic equality has become more important because, in the intervening year, the attacks on the living standards of all the people have increased and taken on many vicious forms. Statistics released in the census of 1950 show that the living standards of the "negro people have suffered more than any other group of the American people who work for a living.

The concentration of the NNLC on struggles for economic equality - for new jobs for Negro workers and with emphasis on jobs for Negro women, already has proved to be the key - the first long step to full freedom of the "negro people. Not only has it served to unite Negroes from broad sections of the community in common struggle, but it has proved to be the anvil upon which a high degree of unity between Negro and white workers has been forged.

Through the struggles mounted by the various Local Councils, the NNLC has brushed aside the obstacles and opposition that have been raised by the enemies of labor and the Negro people. We have successfully side-stepped the pitfalls of disruption and diversion with which Big Business and their controlled government hoped to divide us and turn us aside from our rendezvous with freedom.

The "negro people and their allies among the white workers have demonstrated again and again all over this land that the economic walls of jim-crow will come tumbling down under the force generated by the insistent demands and the organized struggles of a people determined to have freedom.

More than that, the history of the first year of progress along the main line of the Freedom Train has shown that a new force must be reckoned with when giant corporations such as International Harvester set out to destroy militant trade unions, slash wages and separate Negro workers from their white brothers and sisters. Events in Bessemer, Alabama, have produced the kind of unity between Negro and white workers in economic struggles, led by a national officer of the NNLC, which defies the blazing guns of the white supremacists while defending their union and preserving its democracy.

Among the many victories that have been recorded by the NNLC and its Local Councils all over America, the majority have come as a result of struggles directed against the business enterprises servicing the "negro ghettos - department stores, supermarkets, delivery routes, etc. The most outstanding example on a national scale have been the victories in California, New Jersey and Ohio over stores of the Sears, Roebuck giant empire in these areas.

A limited and agitational fight so far has been conducted against the airline industry. However, it has focused attention on the demand for jobs for Negro men and women in this government subsidized industry.

But we have not yet seriously tackled the basic industries employing hundreds of thousands of "negro workers but few "negro women. Here the great masses of these Negro workers still are fenced in and pressed down to the lowest paid and most undesirable classifications. We cannot hope to move the total economic oppression of the Negro people imposed by jim-crow without breaking through in some section of basic industry.

We conceive of the fight for FEPC legislation at every level of government as the political and legislative arm of the day-to-day struggle for new jobs for "negroes. The results of the recent national elections have removed all illusions from the minds of many Negroes that a great white father in a great White House will hand out FEPC on a silver platter.

Here again, during the past year, the NNLC through its Detroit Council has proven that white workers will support the fight for FEPC if it is taken to the people for their decision. Enough votes were cast by white workers to approve an FEPC ordinance in the city of River Rouge recently had not a single Negro cast a vote. The ordinance was identical with the one drafted by the Detroit Council previously only to have it declared illegal through legislation passed after petitions had been circulated by the council.

Our objective of millions of signatures for FEPC legislation throughout this land must be reaffirmed and this campaign mounted with even greater intensity to make an impact upon a new Congress that bodes no good for working people.

THE THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Second Annual Convention of the National Negro Labor Council assembled in Cleveland, Ohio this 23rd of November, 1952, approved the following jobs program and adopts specific plans for carrying it out:

2. Jobs and FEPC Resolution

3. Ministry of

1. To complete a total victory out of our present partial victory in the Sears chain, nationally.
2. To plan, coordinate and finance the campaign necessary to break through in the American Airlines in 1953.
3. To concentrate on railroads as the basic industry which must be tackled because of its worsening jim-crow practices.
4. To step up the campaign for our "model clause" in every union contract.
5. To join with all organizations possible in a renewed struggle for FEPC legislation in federal, state and city governments.

dpowa87

11-23-52 JLB  
RESOLUTION TO BE PREPARED BY NEW YORK CITY TEACHERS UNION, LOCAL 555, UFW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 02-10-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/3B/CMW

to the SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

WHEREAS: employment training for the professions, in general, and for the field of teaching, in particular, must start in the elementary school and continue through the academic high school and the college, and

WHEREAS: Negro students all over our land generally have the poorest school facilities in the city so that many who have the ability to prepare for and attend college do not realize their full educational potentialities, and

WHEREAS: an inordinate number of Negro pupils are "shunted" into vocational high schools and into "general courses" in the academic high schools, as a result of a generally poor guidance program which is dominated by the "practical" but false philosophy of preparation for "jobs that they can get" instead of preparing according to interests and abilities, and neither of these courses lead to college, and

WHEREAS: this results in very few Negroes qualifying for the professions and, when followed by discriminatory practices in hiring, accounts for the fact that so few Negroes are in any of the professions, and

WHEREAS: the teaching profession offers more employment opportunities to Negro women than any other profession, and

WHEREAS: Negro women are the victims of a vicious exclusion from many of New York City schools, which has about a 10% Negro population, has a shockingly low number of Negroes employed in the city's schools (public schools), only  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the total, according to a survey conducted by the teacher's union of that city, and

WHEREAS: some teachers who have been most active in attempting to improve these conditions for the benefit of their Negro students have been dismissed from their positions,

THEREFORE: BE IT RESOLVED that this body go on record as condemning the failure of the Board of Education in all states to correct the abominable school conditions in areas of predominantly Negro population, and as demanding the Board provide in areas more and better school buildings, smaller classes, and all other services needed by young Negro students to prepare themselves for professional careers, and be it further

RESOLVED: that we urge these school officials to make a planned and determined effort to encourage Negro students to prepare for teaching careers and other professions and to eliminate any discriminatory practices which might prevent some from becoming teachers in schools, and be it further

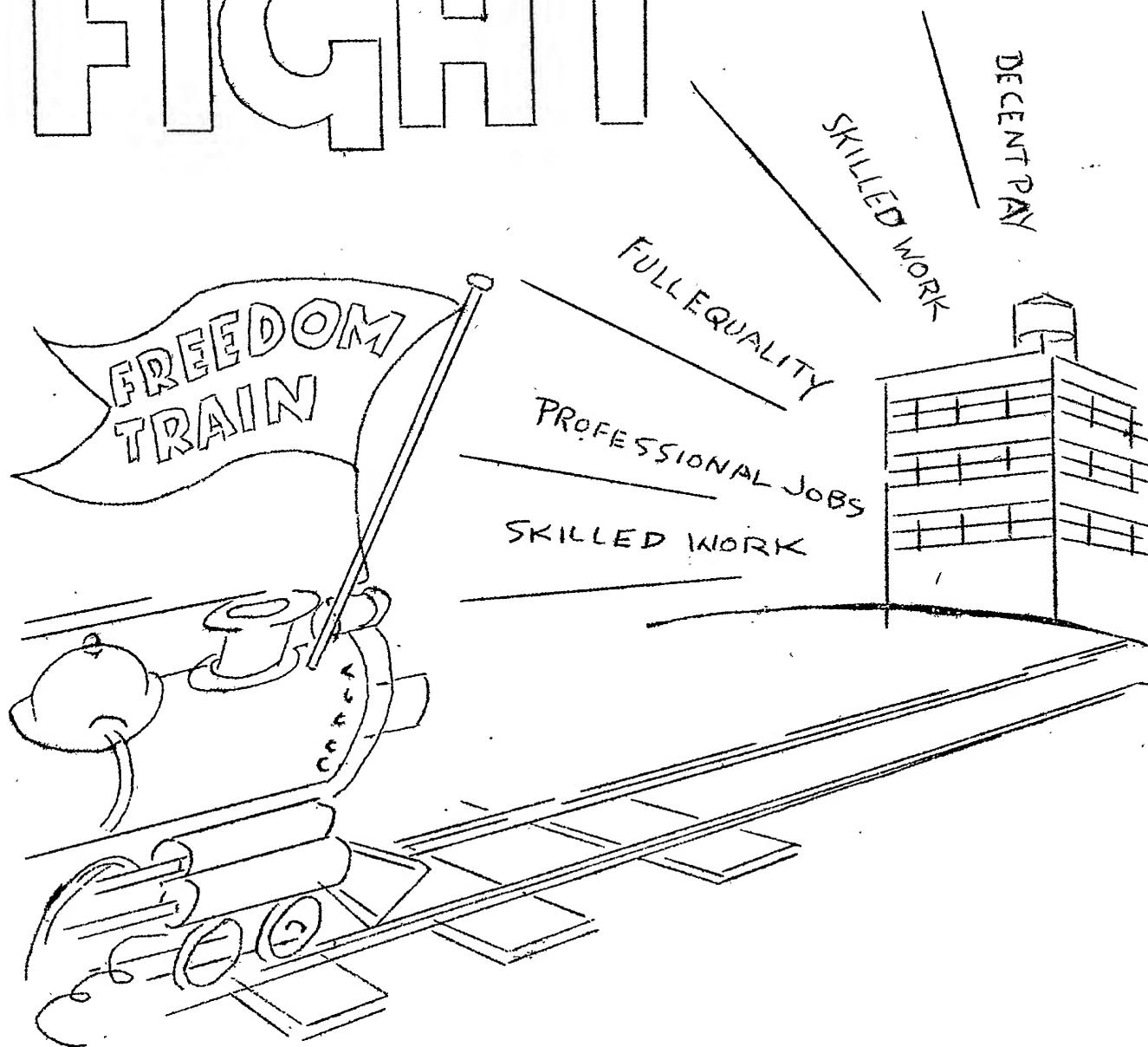
RESOLVED: that we demand the reinstatement of teachers dismissed in the current witchhunt in the New York City schools, a witch hunt in which there have been victimized teachers who have brought to public attention the problems of their Negro students and have tried to improve these conditions and said teachers being members of another minority, the Jewish people discriminated against, who show by their acts show great understanding of the needs of our people,

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the members of the Board of Education and to the Mayor and members of the legislative bodies of that city and where councils exist. dpowa 87

THE TRUTH ABOUT

# The FEPIC FIGHT

11-5-23  
JLB, M352  
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DATE 02-10-2011 BY 60324UCBAU/SB/CMW



NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL  
410 EAST WARREN AVE.  
DETROIT, MICH.

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THE TRUTH ABOUT THE FEPC FIGHT

Introduction

Twenty-one million Negroes and other non-white peoples of this country are on the march for a Federal FEPC with teeth. So numerous and effective were the many voices raised for FEPC that it was a dominating issue at both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions and in the political campaigns that followed. The Negro people and minority groups demand the protection of Federal FEPC to prevent continuing deterioration in their living conditions. Millions of white workers faced with a loss of jobs and an attack on their standard of living as a result of the government-supported company runaway shop movement to the South, are demanding an effective FEPC in self-protection.

FEPC legislation must be a first order of business in the coming Congress. However, the industrialists of the country, as in previous years, will fight desperately in the Congress which they control to bottle up FEPC legislation through all kinds of political shenanigans and double crosses.

U.S. News, a magazine which represents big business' viewpoint quite openly asserts that election promises will once more be pigeon-holed:

"Civil rights will be quietly put back in the 'deep freeze' by the 83d Congress, too. The conservative coalition has stopped a Federal Fair Employment Practise Commission for years, and no change in its intentions is in sight.

"Indications are that if legislation comes up from the White House, providing for the end of segregation in the District of Columbia, that will be quietly pigeonholed also. Eisenhower is committed to proposing such legislation. The new Congress probably will receive it, and then forget it." (November 14, 1952)

The greatest mobilization of the people will therefore be required to carry through the fight for FEPC, to insure that an effective FEPC bill is introduced immediately into the new Congress, that it is not bottled up in committee, and that the will of the people overrides all filibusters, compromises and other attempts made to kill FEPC on the floor of Congress.

Those who profit from discrimination, the employers, say "Look at the progress we have made" or "It is the function of the states to act on discrimination." These employers through their kept press suppress the shocking facts of the constant worsening of the conditions of the Negro people which also serves to drag down the living conditions of the entire working population. These shocking facts brought to the light of day are an invaluable aid in the fight for a Federal FEPC with teeth.

Non-Whites Worse Off Since 1944

The first startling fact which has been buried in government figures is that the economic position of non-white families since 1944 has deteriorated.

This is a complete refutation of those who argue that "time" alone has brought a lessening of economic and other forms of discrimination against the Negro people and minority groups.

It was not time but the pressures of World War II, a Federal FEPC and other democratic efforts which brought about the temporary improvement in the conditions of Negroes and minority groups in World War II. With the end of FEPC, these gains were largely lost.

The gains between 1940 and 1944 were not automatic with rising employment, but only when the pressures of the democratic organizations of the people with the help of FEPC forced war industry employers to lower the jim-crow barriers. It is important to note that the losses after 1944 followed the killing of FEPC by Congress, which gave a clear field to employers to discriminate at will against Negroes and minorities in post-war jobs. In the absence of FEPC, the increasing employment of Korean war boomlet led to no relaxation of discrimination against Negro workers in industry.

### Negroes Eliminated From Industry Since 1944

The proportion of male jobs held by Negro men increased from 8.6 percent in 1940 to 9.8 percent in 1944, then fell to 8.3 percent in 1950. In 1940, Negro men held 2.8 percent of all professional and semi-professional men's jobs; by 1944, Negro men held 3.3 percent of the professional and semi-professional male jobs; but by 1950 their share had fallen to 2.6 percent, which was a lower percentage than in 1940. Negro men held 5.9 percent of the male jobs as factory operatives in 1940; by 1944, the proportion has risen to 10.2 percent; but by 1950, their share had fallen to 8.5 percent.

In 1944 and 1947 one-fourth of all non-whites employed outside agriculture were in manufacturing but by 1950 only one-fifth were in these industries. The corresponding decline for whites was less than half as severe. In 1944, 8.3 percent of non-whites employed outside agriculture were in transportation, communication, and public utilities; sections of which were traditional strongholds of segregation. But by 1950 the percentage of the non-whites engaged in these industries had fallen to 5.9 percent, while there was no decline among whites. The proportion of non-whites in transportation and public utilities in 1950 was even lower than in 1940. In 1944, 40 percent of Negroes employed outside agriculture were still in the services, the most characteristic segregated Negro occupations; but by 1950 43.0 percent were in those segregated occupations. Between 1947 and 1950 the proportion of whites engaged in the services did not increase. (Source: U.S. Employment Service Study, "The Status and Characteristics of Non-whites in the Labor Force in the United States," April 1950 and U.S. Dept. of Labor Employment figures.)

In industry after industry, the limited progress made during World War II period has since been reversed. Negro workers had secured their greatest beachhead in rapidly expanding wartime industries such as shipbuilding, aircraft and ammunition. With the decline of these industries, tens of thousands of Negro wage earners were thrown on the street at a more rapid rate than whites. The U.S. Census Bureau revealed that under the "last hired, first fired" policy which is always applied to minorities, unemployment among whites in the period from July, 1945 to April 1, 1946 increased one-and-one half times, while among non-whites it more than tripled.

The grim warning made by President Roosevelt's FEPC in its final report - that "the war time gains of Negro, Mexican-American and Jewish workers are being dissipated through an unchecked revival of discriminatory practices" went unheeded. In spite of the great rise in unemployment among Negro wage earners, the "for white only" tag is increasingly being applied by employers throughout the nation: from Los Angeles, comes reports that 67.5 percent of job openings in a two week period in January, 1951, were discriminatory, (Los Angeles Metropolitan Offices of Department of Employment); from Chicago - at the end of 1950, 45 percent of Chicago USES offers were for "white only," (Report of Illinois Interracial Committee); and from New York - discrimination in employment increased in 1949 by 15 percent over 1948, (New York State Commission Against Discrimination.)

Preliminary Census figures show that in April 1950 in northern cities 5.7 percent of white males were unemployed, but 14.2 percent of non-white males were unemployed.

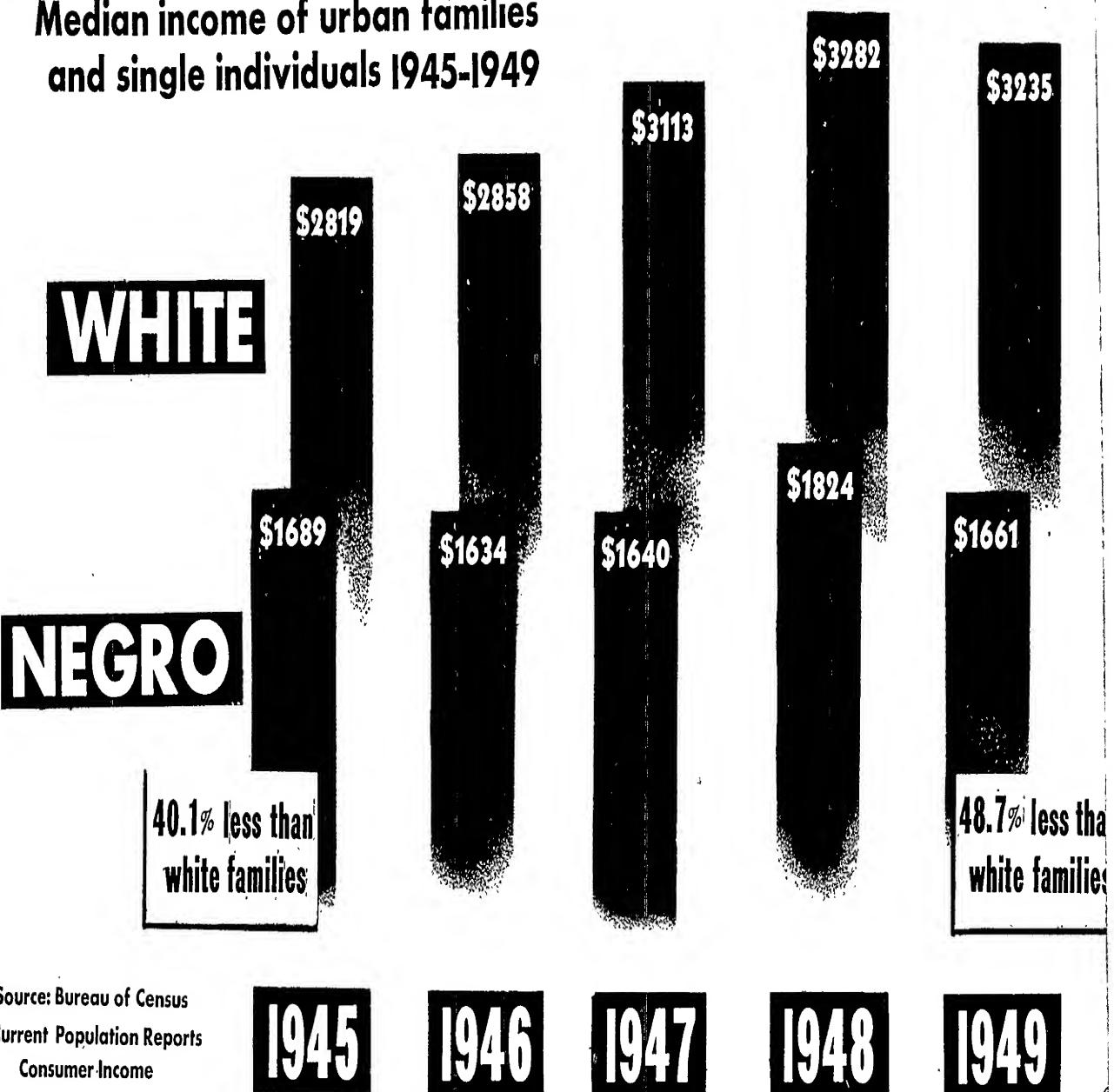
### War Plants Now Not Hiring Negroes

Nor has the current war production program resulted in the removal of barriers against employment of Negro workers in industry. The National Urban League, as a result of surveys made in 30 key industrial cities this year, concludes that, "Unless drastic steps are taken to curtail discriminatory employment practices in the majority of the nation's industries having defense contracts, there will be very few Negro workers in the manpower mobilization program." The report also notes the following:

"Discrimination against Negroes, follows a uniform pattern in plants located in northern and southern industrial centers... As the work force expands a few Negroes have been added to the maintenance and common labor group of workers. Negroes are rarely accepted for in-plant training programs in any of the communities studied by League personnel. The employment of Negroes in white-collar, administrative and technical jobs in these expanding industries is practically unheard of. In those communities where new plants are being constructed for defense production, it is almost impossible to obtain any statement of policy with respect to the utilization of Negro personnel."

# HOW the ECONOMIC CONDITION of NEGROES HAS DETERIORATED

Median income of urban families  
and single individuals 1945-1949



Source: Bureau of Census  
Current Population Reports  
Consumer Income

" In anyone's language this is not progress of even a gradual nature. It is retrogression, swift and terrible.

#### Negroes Jim-Crowed into Least Desirable Jobs

U.S. Census Bureau's Preliminary Reports for 1950 reveal that now 4 out of 5 Negro workers are relegated to the least desirable and least paying non-farm occupations as factory operatives, domestic workers and other service workers and laborers. Not only are Negro workers ghettoed in low-wage occupations, but they are also forced to perform such occupations in a restricted number of industries.

Plant by plant investigations in every major industrial area fill in the outlines of the overall picture presented by the Census Bureau: Negro workers are maintained as employees to fill the most difficult, most hazardous and most unpleasant jobs such as foundry workers, blast furnace operatives, fertilizer factory workers, lumber workers, common laborers, janitors and matrons. Although the work they perform is most onerous, the occupations predominantly filled by Negro workers are compensated at the very bottom of the pay scale, and are paid less than other jobs requiring less physical exertion or responsibility. Toolrooms across the nation and the skilled machinist and maintenance trades are lily-white with lily-white apprenticeship programs guaranteeing that these higher paying jobs will remain "out of bounds" to Negro wage earners.

The overwhelming elimination of Negro workers from their rightful place in high wage occupations is clearly revealed in the U.S. Census Bureau data of 1940:

#### Percent of Negroes and Whites in Skilled Occupations: 1940

| <u>Occupation</u>                       | <u>Percent of Negroes</u> | <u>Percent of Whites</u> |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Boilermakers                            | 1.8%                      | 99.2%                    |
| Cabinetmakers and<br>Patternmakers      | 1.2%                      | 98.8%                    |
| Carpenters                              | 3.7%                      | 96.3%                    |
| Compositors & Typesetters               | 1.0%                      | 99.0%                    |
| Printing Craftsmen (other)              | 0.5%                      | 99.5%                    |
| Electricians                            | 0.6%                      | 99.4%                    |
| Machinists, Millwrights<br>& Toolmakers | 0.7%                      | 99.3%                    |
| Mechanics & Repairmen &<br>Loom Fixers  | 3.1%                      | 96.9%                    |
| Roofers and Sheet Metal<br>Workers      | 1.5%                      | 98.5%                    |
| Painters (construction)                 | 3.7%                      | 96.3%                    |
| Paperhangers                            |                           |                          |
| Plumbers & Gas & Steam-<br>fitters      | 2.1%                      | 97.9%                    |

" This picture remains no less true today than in 1940..

#### Examples of Discrimination on an Industry and Company Basis

In the steel industry, of 32 occupations, Negroes are jim-crowed into the eight lowest paid, heaviest occupations.

On the airlines Negroes are not employed for any occupations other than that of porter.

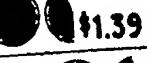
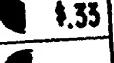
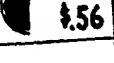
In aircraft, communications, transportation and public utilities, Negroes are barred.

In the automotive industries in Port Huron, Michigan, Negroes were not employed in Chrysler, Pressed Metals, Auto-lite, Motor Valve, Detroit Gasket, and Knight-Morley.

In General Electric and Westinghouse a relatively small percentage of Negroes are employed, and these for the most part in the lowest grades, to work at the heavy, hot, dirty and hazardous jobs. In these companies only after the most intensive fight in the various locals and areas by UE do the companies slowly and reluctantly hire or upgrade Negroes.

THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT

Graduate and Professional Education

| GRADUATE DEGREES                                                                                                                       | WHITE                                                                                      | NEGRO                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MASTER'S DEGREE<br>                                   | AT LEAST ONE STATE-SUPPORTED COLLEGE IN ALL 17 STATES                                      | 8 STATES                                                                                   |
| DOCTOR'S DEGREE<br>                                   | 12 STATES                                                                                  | NONE<br>Public or private                                                                  |
| PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION                                                                                                                 | WHITE                                                                                      | NEGRO                                                                                      |
| DENTISTRY<br>                                         | 4 STATES                                                                                   | NONE                                                                                       |
| LAW<br>                                              | 16 STATES                                                                                  | 4 STATES                                                                                   |
| MEDICINE<br>                                        | 15 STATES                                                                                  | NONE                                                                                       |
| PHARMACY<br>                                        | 14 STATES                                                                                  | NONE                                                                                       |
| SOCIAL WORK<br>                                     | 9 STATES                                                                                   | NONE                                                                                       |
| LIBRARY SCIENCE<br>                                 | 11 STATES                                                                                  | ONE                                                                                        |
| EXPENDITURE PER PERSON IN STATE-SUPPORTED HIGHER AND PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTIONS                                                         | 1930<br>White                                                                              | 1930<br>Negro                                                                              |
|                                                                                                                                        |  \$1.39 |  \$.33 |
|                                                                                                                                        | 1945<br>White                                                                              | 1945<br>Negro                                                                              |
|                                                                                                                                        |  \$2.43 |  \$.56 |
| <p>Thus the difference in favor of the white institutions increased by 13%, instead of being decreased, during the period 1930-44.</p> |                                                                                            |                                                                                            |

Source: Journal of Negro Education, Census Reports

Southern Patriot Chart

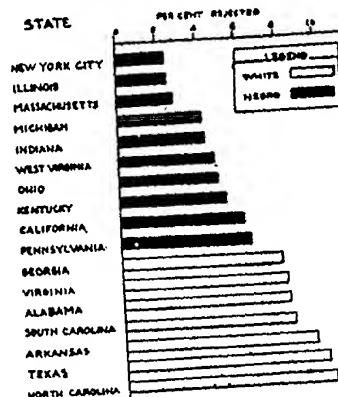
The chart above applies to the states maintaining separate schools by law. See opposite page for the results of this exclusion of Negroes from professional schools.

There Is No Superior Race; Only Superior Opportunity

Many scientific tests have demonstrated there is no basis for the theory of intellectual superiority of one race over another. Some interesting evidence on this point of capacity to learn was furnished by the figures on draft rejections in World War II.

Talmadge, Rankin, et al., will have a difficult time trying to explain the facts in the chart below. What they show, of course, is not that Northern Negroes are more intelligent than Southern whites. What they show is that the general level of education in the low-income South is so low that even the children of the more favored white group do not have as good an opportunity to develop as do all groups in the more prosperous states. And they show that what counts is not the mythical racial traits imagined by a Hitler or a Rankin, but the opportunity a community gives its children through education.

Draft Rejections Below Army Minimum Intelligence Standards



The Southern PATRIOT

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JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI  
Editor

In International Harvester, UE had to carry on intensive struggles for the hiring and upgrading of Negro workers. Although Negroes are to be found in somewhat larger numbers as a result of UE struggles in Harvester, the company attempts to keep Negroes in the lowest-paid and least desirable of occupations. Only 3 percent of Negroes are in skilled jobs as compared with 26 percent skilled in the entire farm equipment industry. Only one percent of Negroes were in clerical and office jobs in an industry where 20 percent of all workers held such jobs. At present Harvester is attempting to split Negro-white unity in Harvester by framing the UE Negro leader Harold Ward on a murder charge.

#### Discrimination by the Federal Government

Whether under Democratic or Republican Administrations, the actions of the executive branch of the government have been in harmony with the discriminatory policies of the large corporations. The Federal government establishes a discriminatory pattern for the country as a whole. It must be understood that under the Democratic Administration bi-partisan policy of appointing corporate executives, whether they were Democrats or Republicans to administer the war agencies, both the Democrats and Republicans are equally to blame for discrimination in the Federal agencies and in companies with war contracts.

President Truman has a record of good talk and no action. His appointed Committee on Civil rights exposed some of the conditions of discrimination, and urged, "enactment of a federal Fair Employment Practices Act prohibiting all forms of discrimination in private employment, based on race, color, creed, or national origin." It called for educational machinery and legal sanctions for enforcement purposes, including fines.

But his appointee, Charles E. Wilson, the chairman of the President's Committee, was president of General Electric which has resisted the adoption of Fair Employment Practices. Charles E. Wilson, as Truman's appointee as Mobilization Director, did not combat discrimination rampant on the part of war contractors.

Reference has already been made to the National Urban League report showing gross discrimination against Negroes in war plants, despite the government's control over these plants through its granting of contracts and tax exemptions. In testimony before the Senate Labor Subcommittee on FEPC in 1952, Robert C. Goodwin, Executive Director of the Office of Defense Manpower of the US, specifically stated that the procurement agencies handing out government contracts had full authority to refuse discriminating companies contracts unless they adopt fair employment practises.

But despite this power of government agencies the situation is even worse in plants operated under direct government supervision, such as Naval Ordnance plants and Atomic Energy plants.

In Aiken, S.C., the locale of the new hydrogen bomb plant, Negro workers are to be found, "with minor exceptions, in the lowest labor grades" according to the New York Post. At the Oak Ridge atomic energy plant very few Negro workers are employed in skilled jobs. At one of the three towns where workers at the Hanford, Washington Atomic Bomb plant live, Negroes are barred after sundown; another refuses to permit them to buy in stores and a third bars them entirely.

The Federal Government, as the largest employer in the country, could exert a powerful influence on behalf of fair employment practices. But as Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, told the Senate Subcommittee on FEPC in 1952, the U.S. Government "is one of the best examples of racial discrimination in employment." He charged that "few, if any, Negroes can be found employed as research workers, economists, lawyers, department and bureau heads, or career foreign service workers."

When a war service agency was liquidated in 1946, ten important government departments refused to accept permanent civil service employees from that agency who happened to be Negroes. The protests of the United Public Workers to the White House were ignored. The shameful discrimination against Negro workers in the Bureau of Engraving was brought to public attention by the long struggle of the Negro workers there and the United Public Workers against it. Negro workers were more than half the total number of employees at the Bureau, but received less than one-fourth of the wages. The government officials used the most elaborate trickery to evade civil service regulations and keep Negroes from skilled jobs to which they were entitled. Only after the UPW brought the conditions of the Negroes to the public's attention by leaflets and demonstrations were 17 Negro veterans finally accepted by the Bureau as apprentices to Plate Printers at skilled jobs currently paying \$25 a day. Other instances of discrimination are even now being fought by the UPW.

BLS  
minimum  
budget  
\$4,120

# DISCRIMINATION HURTS EVERYBODY

## AVERAGE YEARLY INCOME-1950

all individuals

Revised Table - Includes Farm and Non-farm Employment

\$2709

\$1471

\$1060

\$474

U.S. govt. census figures

WHITE

NEGRO

Overseas, the Army representing the U.S. Government acts as the most discriminatory employer. In the Panama Canal Zone, Negro workers get one-fifth the wages of whites, and are segregated. From 1946 to 1950 the union raised minimum wages of Negro workers from 12 cents per hour to 30 cents, and gained other improvements. For this the union organizer was jailed by the Government, and the union smashed by the Government by the denial of passports to mainland union officials and the denial of visas to local union officers, among other actions.

#### The Economic Position of Negro Women

The economic treatment of Negro women is one of the nation's major scandals. Negro women have to work at the most menial jobs at the lowest rates of pay to supplement the income of the family.

While women, generally, have to work to live, this is true to a much greater extent of Negro women. More so than white women, married Negro women have to work to supplement the pitifully inadequate income of the family. Census figures show that the lower the income of the family, the greater the percentage of the wives who work. Since Negro men are in the lowest income brackets, more of their wives have to work than is true of the families higher up in the income scale. Consequently, married Negro women remain in the labor force in much greater proportion than white women -- 41.4 percent of Negro married women to 25.3 percent of white married women.

Similarly, a higher proportion of Negro women with children have to work than white women with children. As of March 1950, 20.7 percent of Negro women with children under 6 had to work as compared with 11.2 percent of white women, although the husband was present in both cases. The Negro woman is unable to make adequate provision for the care of her children when she is at work because the total income of the family, even with two or more breadwinners, is extremely low. Thus the average Negro family with three or more workers had an annual income in 1950 of only \$2,556, or \$659 less than the average white family with only one worker.

Altogether in 1950, 46 out of every hundred Negro women were in the labor force as compared to 32 out of every hundred white women. (Current Population Reports)

The 1940 Census presented the most detailed statistical account of the extreme discrimination against women in the character of the jobs in which they were employed.

The discrimination against all women workers was shown by the fact that out of 451 occupation classifications, three-fourths of all women workers were concentrated in 23 of the lowest paid job categories. But Negro women's opportunities were even more limited. Almost four-fifths of Negro women workers were employed in 5 of the lowest paid of the 451 census classifications. These 5 were domestic service, (close to one million), unpaid family labor on farms, paid farm laborers, servants working outside of private families and teachers. These occupations, other than teaching, are commonly acknowledged as being unpleasant, gruelling occupations. As for teaching, it is a notorious fact that the teachers in the Jim-Crow southern schools are grossly underpaid.

The current census figures show the same extreme discrimination in the type of jobs Negro women are allowed to hold. Three out of every five Negro women workers are forced to earn their livelihood as domestic workers in private households or as service workers in menial capacities outside the home.

A greater percentage of Negro women were employed in clerical, sales and similar jobs in 1950 than in 1940 only because the economic status of workers in these unorganized occupations had deteriorated greatly and employers hired Negro women at low wages to depress even more the wage standards in those jobs.

The figures quoted above clearly indicate that the bulk of Negro women are excluded from the basic sections of American industry and almost entirely from the better-paid white collar field. Negro women employed in government service are mostly in the low-paid clerk-typist category.

Current census data show how the position of Negro women has deteriorated since 1948. In 1948 the average earnings of Negro women was \$492 a year as against \$1,133 for white women and \$2,396 for all men. In 1950, however, the earnings of Negro women dropped to \$474 a year while the earnings of white women dropped to \$1,062 a year and average earnings for men rose to \$2,570. (Negro men averaged \$1,471 as against \$2,709 for white men in 1950.) The compounding of two kinds of discrimination against Negro workers who are women is shown by the fact that the average earnings of Negro women were barely one-sixth the average earnings of white men.

The Bitter Fruit of Job Discrimination  
Increasing Poverty for 21 Million Workers  
All Workers Suffer

In the last six or seven years, with wartime FEPC eliminated, there has been an actual decrease in income of Negro families. As a result of displacement from industry and growing unemployment among Negro families and the fact that industry has been given free reign to reinstitute discriminatory practices unchecked by government action, whatever gains were made under President Roosevelt's FEPC in World War II are rapidly being wiped out.

A comparison of city income during the period 1945 to 1949 (U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Reports) shows that the median income of white families and single individuals increased by \$416 while the median income of non-white families and single individuals dropped by \$28.

Corresponding figures for 1950 have not been published. But the figures released for all families and single individuals, farm and city combined, show that between 1945 and 1950 the average real income of white families and single individuals decreased 5.6 percent, and of non-white families and single individuals 9.0 percent. This is according to the BLS Consumers' Price Index, which does not show the full increase in the cost of living, especially for Negro people who have suffered more from rising living costs.

This increasing poverty among the Negro people must be borne under living conditions which are already at rock-bottom. According to preliminary reports of the 1950 U.S. Census, the median income of white families and single individuals in 1949 was \$2,804. For Negro families and individuals, it was \$1,217. Shocking as these figures are, they do not tell the whole story. The Negro family must use \$1.00 to meet living costs which are higher than the living costs met by white families on \$2.00. Prices are higher in Negro communities than in other communities while at the same time the available products are inferior. Rents in the Negro community are far higher for inferior living quarters than those in communities available to white workers. Between 1940 and 1950, while rents of white workers increased a substantial 61 percent, rents of non-white workers increased an astounding 150 percent. (US Housing and Home Finance Agency, Housing of the Nonwhite Population, 1940-1950.)

These figures also show how the increasing poverty of the Negro people is used by employers to drag down the living conditions of white workers too. Both white and Negro families had incomes considerably below the \$4,120 income which was required according to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, by a family of four to live at a minimum standard of health and decency.

White workers in the South especially pay heavily for the myth of "white supremacy." In 1949 southern white families and single individuals earned \$638.00 less than northern whites, a 20 percent penalty paid by southern whites because of discrimination against Negro workers.

The runaway shop program of big business aided by \$23 billion of tax concessions by the government, is the direct result of reaction's success in preventing FEPC. The corporations hope to find a cheap source of labor in the South while laying off millions of northern workers. The textile workers are glaring victims of this cheap source of labor business which has as its base the discrimination against Negro people in the South.

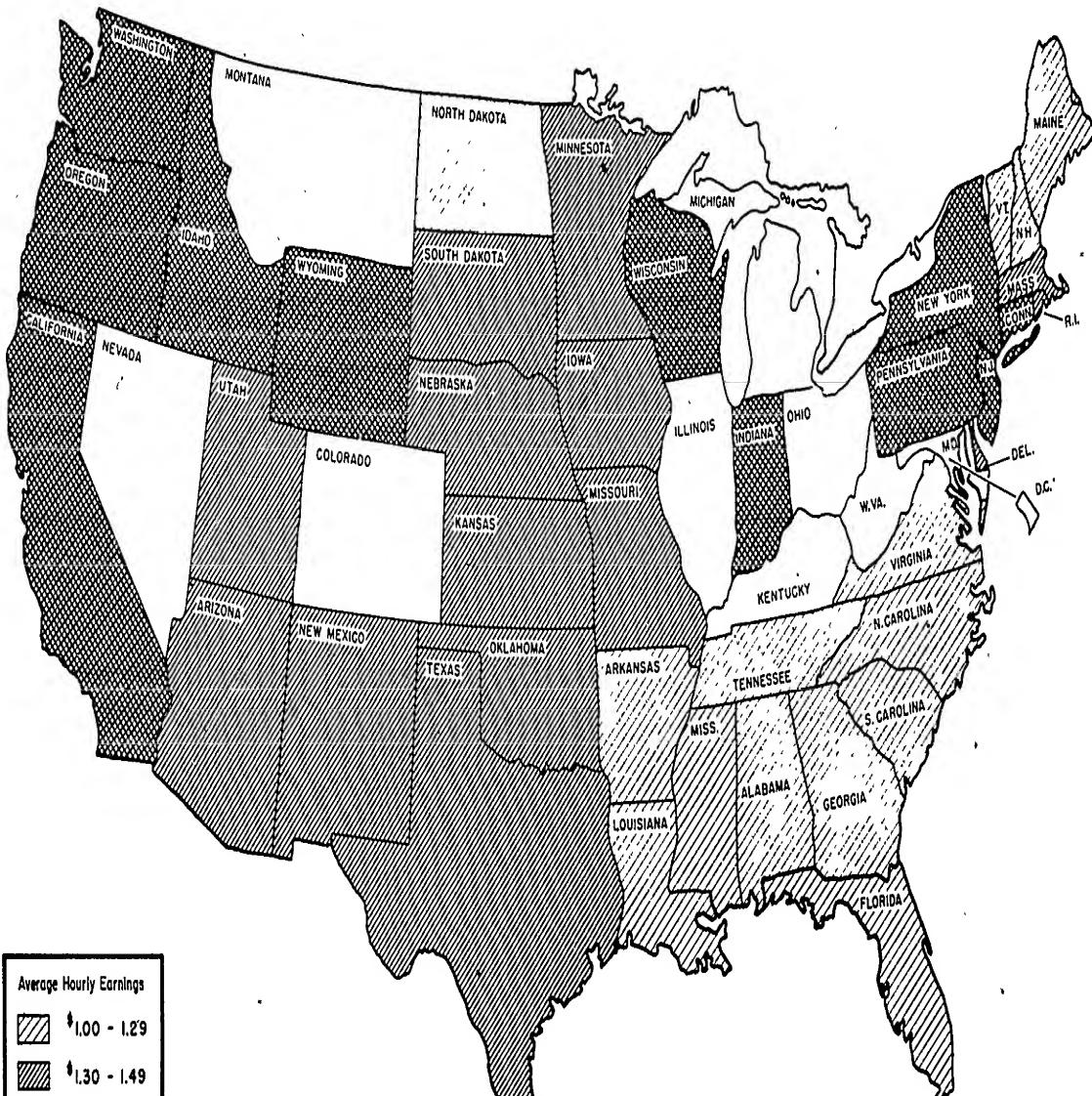
Laws, ordinances, restrictive covenants and the increasing activities of insurance companies and real estate interests imprison the Negro people in such insanitary and unfit housing from coast to coast. Because much of the nation's housing is unavailable to Negroes, the concentration of population in the areas to which they are relegated is almost unbelievable. A single block in Harlem has a population of 3,871 persons. According to the Architectural Forum, "at a comparable rate of concentration, the entire population of the United States could be housed in one-half of New York City."

Even in illness, the Negro people have no relief from the effects of poverty and Jim-crow. Consistent discrimination in private and public hospitals has resulted in the fact that only 15,000 hospital beds out of a total of one and one-half million are presently available to Negroes - one percent of our hospital beds for 10 percent of our population. (Report of U.S. Public Health Service, as quoted in "To Secure These Rights.")

Inequality in education accompanies the Negro youth from first grade to college diploma. In the South where educational facilities as a whole are at pitiful levels,

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## AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING BY STATE, DECEMBER 1950



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Data not available for Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Kentucky,  
Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, Ohio, West Virginia.



there is nevertheless a racial differential in teachers' salaries, school terms, n number of teachers and condition of school properties. ("To Secure These Rights.) In the North as well as in the South, institutions of higher learning bar all but a token representation of Negro students.

Denied an opportunity to earn a livelihood, deprived of decent housing, education and medical facilities, the Negro people are prevented from securing redress of grievances through the basic democratic instrument of the franchise. In the South, the poll tax, unusual and extraordinary requirements for voting, white primaries and physical violence prevent Negro people from access to the polls. In the North gerrymandering denies Negro communities the full benefit of their vote. Together with the failure of both the Republican and Democratic parties to nominate Negro candidates for political office, this practice has resulted in an absence of Negro representation in all levels and branches of government - executive, legislative and judicial. Since 1900, there have been only five Negro Congressmen and not one single Negro Senator. Of the thousands of state legislators only forty Negro men were elected to serve in the governing bodies of all 48 states in 1946-47. (Source: The Negro Handbook.) Consider the courts, municipal bodies, federal departments, the foreign service - and the total picture is one of a people subjected to the worst abuses among all the governed who are shut out of the ranks of the governing.

The income lost by Negro families through the denial of full economic opportunity does not remain a monetary differential. Together with the whole fabric of discrimination in housing, health, education and political affairs, this money differential grows into a monstrous differential in human life. After 300 years of labor in this country, the Negro men have achieved that status of "equality" which cuts off their life 7.4 years earlier than their white contemporaries; Negro women are robbed of 8 and one-half years of life in comparison to white women. (Census Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 43, August 10, 1950.) The infant mortality rate among Negro children is twice that of white children. The racial differential in death rates took the lives of 24,601 Negro people in 1948 - people who would have lived had they been white. (Statistical Abstract, 1951, pages 65, 66, 68.)

Disease and early death - this is the meaning of job discrimination and Jim-Crow for the Negro people.

#### Who's Responsible

The years have passed with talk and no results for FEPC -- who is responsible? Above all, it must be recognized that profits are made from job discrimination, and these economic forces lie behind the fight against FEPC.

We need only look at the vast wage differential between the North and South which is based primarily on the concept of white supremacy to justify taking billions of dollars from many workers. For example, one of the executives of Macy's speaking before the Retail Association, says that if the Negro workers in America were employed at their full current skills, it would add five billion dollars to America's purchasing power. The Steel Corporations in recent steel wage hearings testified it would cost five billion dollars to wipe out the Southern differential. This differential came about because of the historical exploitation of Negro workers that made unions and high wage levels ineffective and left the South a colony of Wall Street and the Southern plantation owners.

These interests want to maintain their greedy exploitation of the Negro workers and other minority workers at the expense of the life, health and well being of the people. They and their political spokesmen in Congress and in the State Legislatures have fought against fair practices and other civil rights legislation. They have used the South with its terrible history of treatment of Negro workers as the main base of the operation and the main source of their political power.

The Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers have repeatedly opposed FEPC legislation, while the organizations of the people, church groups, civil groups, fraternal organizations and labor unions have repeatedly urged and fought for the passage of FEPC. In some states these pressures of people's organizations were able to force enactment of FEPC laws which helped improve the situation sufficiently to show what could be accomplished with a strong Federal law with the full support of the government.

Let's have no further illusions that it is just the Dixiecrats who oppose fair practice legislation. The big corporations of America do not want fair practice legislation and the politicians they control have so far made it impossible.

There is an unholy alliance between the whole Southern block of Senators and

Congressmen and Northern Republicans and Democratic spokesmen for big business, and you can spell it out in terms of dollars for the corporations and human suffering among the people, black, brown and white.

If we are to get fair practice legislation ever in our country the truth must be told. In the South is a colony of Wall Street and vast financial interests.

Today the Morgan interests, through the U.S. Steel Corporation, own the huge steel plants in the South, and the captive iron ore mines and captive coal veins in Alabama and Tennessee. Morgan interests also control the leading southern utility companies, and the Southern Railway Company.

E.I. DuPont de Nemours has rayon, nylon, plastic, explosives and chemical plants throughout the South.

Through the Standard Oil Company and the Socony Vacuum Company the Rockefeller interests operate one of the South's greatest natural resources -- petroleum.

The huge tobacco industry is a giant monopoly dominated by the six leading tobacco companies whose giant southern plants supply the nation with cigarettes; the compressing and warehousing of cotton is dominated by the world's largest merchandiser of cotton -- Anderson, Clayton & Company, whose stock is handled through the Morgan banks. Second largest cotton factor in the South is the family of South Carolina's Senator Maybank.

The rubber industry, the meatpacking and cottonseed oil crushing industries, the pulp and paper mills, are all dominated by northern industrialists. And much of the textile industry which has been steadily migrating to the South is now controlled by northern firms.

What has been the reason for this concentration of the nation's wealth in the South? The answer can be found in any government census figure. In 1950, for example, Negro wage earners average \$1,295 while whites averaged \$2,481. Multiply this differential by the 3½ million Negroes in industry and agriculture and the staggering total of almost \$4½ billion in EXTRA profit is the answer.

Jim-crow statutes of the South were enacted in the late 1890's, when the expansion pressures of the new banking and industrial monopolies found their first great outlet in the South. State constitutions disfranchising the Negro were formed, Negroes were driven out of local government bodies and the Congress of the United States.

This was all accomplished through widespread terror and hate propaganda. Negro workers, who up until that time constituted most of the skilled labor force of the South after the Civil War, were systematically driven out of higher paying jobs and kept out of entire industries.

At the same time, northern bankers took over the southern railroads, the cotton mills, and the coal, iron, steel and tobacco industries. By 1900 northern investment in the South amounted to a billion dollars and in later years these holdings were extended to new industries -- oil, electric power, rayon and chemicals.

Yes, the South has been a virtual colony of Wall Street financiers, with the Negro workers providing most of the colonial labor, but not all, because the white workers of the South have been caught in the nutcracker, too. This has resulted in lower rates of pay, poorer health, poorer housing and lack of political franchise for whites as well as Negroes.

In order to maintain this exploitation and the billions of dollars of profits for the vast corporations involved in the exploitation of the South, the Negro people are still effectively disfranchised and robbed of a political right to decide these questions. Senator Russell, Democrat of Georgia, let the cat out of the bag in the Senate Filibuster of March 17, 1949, when he said:

"The recommendation made by the Commission appointed by the President is upon us now. But even if it dealt with something 60 or 80 years in the future, so far as I am concerned, I would still oppose breaking down the segregation of the races in the South where we have more than 200 counties which contain more Negroes than white people, where our States have more than two-thirds of all the Negro population in the United States. We have a problem. Gentlemen from other sections have a theory." (Congressional Record, p. 2672.)

This brazen, publicly expressed determination to continue disfranchisement is dangerously undermining American democracy against the best interest of all the people on behalf of big business through their political representatives in the North and in the South.

### The Record of Talk and No Action on FEPC

While millions of Negro workers and minority groups are suffering daily from Jim-Crow policies and while the wage standards of the entire country are being pulled down, the Truman Administration and both the Democratic and Republican members of Congress built up since the end of World War II an imposing record of inaction clothed in brave words and pious protestations of the need for FEPC legislation.

The Republican and Democratic parties have blamed each other for the failure to enact legislation during this period, but the record proves that both parties engaged in parliamentary trickery, conniving and programmatic doubletalk to prevent the enactment of Compulsory Fair Employment Practices.

Yet despite the insincerity of both parties, which was sharply demonstrated during the recent conventions when both parties wooed the Dixiecrats to capture the so-called "southern" vote, the question of national FEPC legislation became a major issue in the recent presidential elections because the Negro people, and other large sections of the American people, were demanding an end to doubletalk and the beginning of real action against discriminatory practices.

In carrying forward this fight for FEPC in 1953, it is necessary to examine the chicanery used by the white supremacists industrialists to prevent legislative action. The following recapitulation of the sellouts of the past eight years should be used to alert the American people to the weapons employed by the racists to defeat the fight for FEPC.

#### FEPC During Roosevelt Presidency

The American people have not forgotten that a President representing the people was able to break through the reaction carried down from the Reconstruction Period and in 1941 by Executive Order set up a Fair Employment Practices Committee against discriminatory employment under defense and government contract. The FEPC of World War II, lacking statutory powers and limited in its enforcement capacity began to make progress against job discrimination. To further implement the first order, a more effective Executive Order was issued by President Roosevelt making it obligatory for private industries working on war work not to discriminate on account of race or color in the employment of labor.

As the end of World War II drew nearer, there was a sharp clash between the white supremacists who profit from job discrimination who sought to eliminate FEPC, and the real advocates of the American people who fought for the enactment by Congress of legislation for permanent and effective Fair Employment Practices.

#### 1944 Republican-Democratic Promises for FEPC

Both the Republican and the Democratic Parties in the 1944 campaign advocated a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee. The 1944 Republican Party platform proclaimed, "We pledge the establishment by Federal legislation of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee." The candidate of the Republican Party, Gov. Dewey, in his speech at Buffalo on October 31, 1944 announced: "We shall establish the Fair Employment Practice Committee as a permanent agency with full legal authority."

The late President Roosevelt in his speech at Chicago on October 29, 1944 stated: "Three years ago, back in 1941, I appointed a Fair Employment Practice Committee to prevent discrimination in war industry and government employment. The work of that Committee and the results obtained more than justify its creation. "I believe the Congress of the United States should by law make the Committee permanent."

#### Killing off Wartime FEPC

The first post-war blow at FEPC killed the wartime and anti-discrimination agency by eliminating its funds in 1946. In the House of Representatives organized by the Democrats, the Rules and Appropriations Committee combined in double talk and double dealing to wipe out funds for FEPC. In the Senate with majority leader Barkley assisting the opponents of FEPC, a filibuster stalled appropriations for FEPC continuation. When the filibuster ended by a compromise appropriation, 28 Democrats and 18 Republicans voted yes, and 19 Democrats and 7 Republicans voting against the compromise appropriations. Then in the secret joint conferences, the appropriations - the necessary lifeblood - for wartime FEPC was killed.

#### 1946 - Killing the Chavez-Norton FEPC Bill.

Although Senator Chavez, (D. New Mexico) first introduced his permanent FEPC bill on January 6, 1945, it was January 17, 1946 before the measure could be forced onto the Senate floor. There followed an 18 day filibuster which killed the Chavez FEPC measure. The crucial vote came on the effort to stop the filibuster, which failed to receive the required two-thirds majority with 48 voting for FEPC, against the filibuster, and 36 voting "No" against FEPC. Twenty-two Democrats, 25 Republicans and 1 Progressive joined in a pro-FEPC vote, while 8 Republicans and 28 Democrats were joined against FEPC to continue the filibuster. Northern Democratic Senators, Hayden, (D. Ariz., Chairman Senate Rule Comm.), MacFarland, (D. Ariz., now Senate majority leader), Wheeler, (D. Montana), Carville, (D. Nev.), McCarran (D. Nev.), Hatch, (D. New Mexico), Gerry, (D. R.I.), and C'Mahoney, (Wyoming) supported the pro-jim-crow filibusters. The 8 Republicans who supported the filibuster to kill FEPC included Senators Millikan (Colorado), White (Maine, Senate majority leader 1947-48), Bridges (New Hampshire), Hawkes (New Jersey), Moore (Oklahoma), Bushfield (South Dakota), Gurney (South Dakota), and Robertson (Wyoming).

It is significant, particularly in view of the 24-hour sessions imposed on Taft-Hartley Bill opponents a year later, that Senator Morse (R. Oregon) unsuccessfully tried to limit this filibuster by requiring 24-hour sessions. In so doing Senator Morse stated, "I feel that the Senate should make up its mind to do everything that can be done to break the filibuster. We cannot break it by keeping the session just during banking hours."

In spite of this, banking hours were kept, the filibuster succeeded, FEPC died and the deadly force of job discrimination continued unabated.

In the House of Representatives, the Norton Bill to make FEPC permanent failed to gain the House floor as it was bottled up in the Rules Committee by a Republican-Democratic coalition.

#### 1947 - The Republican Congress Ignores FEPC

The 1947 Congress was the first Congress controlled by the Republicans since 1932. A Democratic controlled Congress had killed war-time FEPCs. What was the record of the Republicans? No FEPC legislation was passed at this session of Congress. The Senate Sub-Committee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare, controlled by Republicans, did not hold hearings until June and July. This Senate Sub-Committee reported the bill to the full committee without recommendation. Chairman Donnell (R. Missouri), and Ellender (D. Louisiana) voted against the bill. Ives (R. New York), and Murray (D. Montana) voted for it. Smith (R. New Jersey) felt that revision was necessary to give the Southern states an opportunity to handle FEPC through state FEPC legislation.

None of 16 FEPC bills introduced into the House were reported out by the House Committee on Education and Labor.

In 1947, however, this Republican Congress was able to enact the infamous Taft-Hartley legislation, limiting debate at the very outset in the Senate by holding day and night sessions. We shall see later on, how filibusters against FEPC were treated in routine fashion by both Democrats and Republicans, in such a way as to allow the filibusters to prevail.

#### 1948 - Second Year of Republican Inaction on FEPC

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, by 7 to 5 vote, reported an FEPC bill February 5. In contrast with the effective way in which Republicans had cut off debate on the Taft-Hartley the previous year, the Republican leaders decided not even to bring the FEPC bill to floor for action because they feared a filibuster by Southern Senators opposed to the measure.

In the house, 16 bills on FEPC were introduced and referred to the House Education and Labor Committee. There was no action on any of the bills. It is important to note that the Republican leader pro-tem, Arthur Vandenberg, at this session of Congress, sustained a point of order introduced by Southern Senator Russell (D. Georgia) during a filibuster on a poll-tax measure. This ruling by Vandenberg exempted cloture from motions making it almost impossible to break filibuster.

1949 - Republicans and Democrats Again Pledge Action on FEPC

The 1949 Congress had a clear mandate from the Republican and Democratic national conventions to enact FEPC.

The Republican platform stated: "This right of equal opportunity to work and to advance in life should never be limited in any individual because of race, religion, color or country of origin. We favor the enactment and just enforcement of such federal legislation as may be necessary to maintain this right at all times in every part of this Republic."

The Democratic platform stated: "We endorse the right to equal opportunity of employment..."

1949 - Betrayal Repeated - FEPC Blocked

In 1949 a Republican-Democratic combination wiped out prospects for FEPC by making the rule of filibuster supreme.

Early in 1949 the Senate Committee on Rules held hearings on cloture, - the question of how to stop filibusters - in reality the question of how to pass FEPC. The issue was: Could a filibuster be stopped by a majority vote, by 2/3 vote of the Senators present or by the vote of 64 Senators, 2/3 of the total Senate membership. In the Rules Committee hearings not a single Northern Democrat appeared on behalf of stopping the filibusterers so as to pass FEPC. The whip of the Democratic majority, Senator Myers of Pennsylvania, ran out on his own resolution for a majority vote to stop filibuster and failed to appear on behalf of his own resolution. Lead by Democratic Senator Hayden of Arizona, the Rules Committee, Democrats and Republicans alike, voted 11 to 2 against the majority vote to end the filibuster, and reported the Hayden-Wherry Resolution requiring a 2/3 vote to stop cloture. Wyoming Senator Hunt joined Southern Senators Stennis of Mississippi and Long of Louisiana in pushing for an even more pro-filibuster rule.

When the cloture issue reached the Senate floor, 29 Democrats and 34 Republicans joined together to strengthen the jim-crow filibuster and voted in favor of the Wherry compromise, which required 64 Senators to stop a filibuster. Only 14 Democrats and 9 Republicans voted against this flagrant action against majority rule and FEPC.

Among northern Republican Senators voting against majority rule and FEPC were Taft (R.Ohio), Vandenberg (R.Michigan), Wherry (R.Nebraska), Saltonstall (R. Massachusetts). Northern Democratic Senators voting with Republicans were McCarran (D. Nevada), Kerr (D. Oklahoma), Hunt (D. Wyoming), Frear (D. Delaware,) and Miller (D. Idaho).

In 1949 Northern Democrats and Northern Republicans - key leaders in their parties - joined the Southern bloc to create the weapon of minority dictatorship required to maintain jim-crow job discrimination.

In this year, while FEPC was being blocked by the establishment of minority filibuster rule, actual FEPC bills in both the House and the Senate failed to reach the floor for debate and vote.

In the House of Representatives, proposal of Congressman Marcantonio to eliminate job discrimination in the legislation setting up 70-group Air Force, laid bare the bi-partisan sabotage of even this limited Fair Employment Practices proposal. Republicans and Democrats alike acted to hide their pro-jim-crow position by defeating the effort of Congressman Powell of New York to gain support of 20 percent of the House members for a record vote on the Marcantonio proposal. Although 390 members of the House had just answered to a roll call, only 27 supported the Powell request for record vote on this anti-jim-crow issue. Only 2 of the 158 Republicans who had just answered the roll call failed to duck out on this challenge to stand up and be counted against jim-crow. Only 24 of the 231 Democrats present failed to run out on this issue.

With secrecy thus guaranteed only 4 Republicans and 29 Democrats - together with Congressman Marcantonio - supported this limited anti-job discrimination measure, while 253 Congressmen voted to maintain jim-crow in setting up the seventy-group Air Force.

## 1950 - The Bi-Partisan Sell-Out of FEPC

1950 was the year of all-out attack and all-out temporary victory of the bi-partisan opponents of FEPC.

The House of Representatives' 1950 Session opened with an effort to by-pass the Rules Committee and bring FEPC upon the floor for a vote. The Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn (D. Texas), and house majority leader McCormick (D. Mass.), as well as two main administration powers in the Congress performed a double play to kill FEPC.

The questions posed by Arthur Krock in the New York Times of January 26, 1950, underline this civil rights betrayal by President Truman's chief representatives:

"Why the FEPC bill was 'never mentioned' at the White House conference Monday between the President and the Democratic leaders of Congress, though all were aware that a couple of hours afterward Speaker Rayburn, who was present, had sole power to put the FEPC on passage or keep it off the floor?

"Why, despite the fact that Mr. Truman has called vigorously for passage of this bill by the House at the first favorable opportunity, and his Senate deputies intend to end the Southern filibuster against it by cloture if they can, the President does not seem at all annoyed with the Speaker for preventing consideration of the FEPC bill at this same first favorable opportunity, and again at the next?

"Why, if certain Republicans and Democrats on the Rules Committee really favor the legislation, they have not yet availed themselves of their power to make a majority in that committee and bring it before the House for action which they could do any time 3 of 4 Republican members - Representatives Allen, Brown, Wadsworth and Herter - and 4 of the 8 Northern Democratic members Sabath, Madden, McSweeney and Delaney - vote in favor of such a resolution?"

Krock concluded that Congressman Marcantonio was right when he told the House after the events of January 23: "Everybody wants Civil Rights as an issue but not as a law and that goes for Harry Truman, the Democratic Party and the Republican Party."

When finally the House FEPC bill came to a vote the effective legislation proposed was scuttled by a vote of 221 to 178 in favor of the ineffective and toothless substitute proposed by Republican Congressman McConnell. 117 Democrats and 104 Republicans joined together against 128 Democrats, 49 Republicans and one American Labor in favor of the meaningless McConnell legislation.

In the Senate the minority rule weapon forged against FEPC in 1949 was used by Republicans and Democrats alike to stop progress on FEPC legislation. On May 19, 1950, 26 Democrats and 6 Republicans imposed their minority dictatorship by voting to continue the filibuster against the efforts to take up FEPC legislation. In fact, 9 Democrats and 3 Republicans recorded as absent on this vote, in effect, under the Wherry rules, were counted in favor of the filibuster.

The flagrant bi-partisan betrayal had now reached such obvious proportions that even Walter White, the mild executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an address to the NAACP convention in Boston, was brought to attack "the more subtle politicians who clothed themselves in robes of respectability, smile unctuously at those they are about to doublecross, and then piously campaign for reelection on the ground they were prevented from keeping their promises by those pesky Dixiecrats." Mr. White continued, "I have in mind such men as Mr. Taft of Ohio, who wrote the 1948 Republican Party platform, promising unequivocal support of a federal FEPC. But a year later he proposed a toothless measure without enforcement powers. I have in mind Majority Leader of the Senate, Mr. Lucas of Illinois, who approached the Senate fight for FEPC with quaking knee and quavering voice, much as one would march to the electric chair."

A short time later the minority dictatorship set up to maintain jim-crow job discrimination, again asserted its power, as 27 Democrats and 6 Republicans together with 5 absentee Democrats and 3 absentee Republicans killed the latest effort to date to bring FEPC to the Senate floor where an overwhelming majority vote supported its passage.

1951 - Despite Promises, A Complete Blank for FEPC

Although bills providing for federal FEPC were early introduced in both the Senate and the House of the 82nd Congress, no hearings whatsoever were even scheduled. Although FEPC legislation (S-551) was referred to the Sub-Committee on Labor and Labor Management Relations, chaired by Senator Hubert Humphrey (D. Minn.) on January 15, 1951, the year passed with absolutely no committee action. The record of the House was the same.

1952 - Again No Action on FEPC

No action on FEPC occurred in the House of Representatives during the entire year. In the Senate it was not until the very end of the second session of the 82nd Congress that hearings began on FEPC, and it was obvious that starting hearings as late as April precluded the possibility of any action on the measure. The hearings, instituted for the sole purpose of serving the election campaigns, concluded with a committee report issued in June. In this report, great concessions were given to the "States Rightists," yet these modest proposals were rejected by two leading Republican members of the Committee — Senators Taft and Nixon, who issued a minority statement.

Republicans and Democrats Share Responsibility for FEPC Betrayal

During all the years of failure to get results for FEPC, Southern Congressmen and Senators made up only twenty-five percent of the Congress. During all these years 75 percent in the Republican and Democratic Parties were pledged to a federal FEPC. Yet, in spite of these Party vows, neither House of the Congress, whether organized by the Democratic Party or by the Republican Party, passed an effective FEPC measure. This could only come about because in the non-southern 75 percent of the House and Senate membership, organized in the Republican and Democratic caucuses of the Congress, there was betrayal and sell-out on FEPC.

During all these years as the year-by-year record demonstrates, neither the Republican Party nor the Democratic Party engaged in any real fight to live up to its FEPC promises. The regularly used methods of assuring party regularity on tests of party policy were never applied. The southern-white-supremacy-anti-FEPC forces have retained their full patronage influence as have all of the northern Republicans, regardless of their violation of their publicly announced party policy on civil rights.

Close examination of the crucial test debates and votes on FEPC and on the filibuster issue in the Senate show that at every stage key responsible Republicans voted with the southern bloc in sufficient numbers to assure failure of FEPC. A name by name analysis of those who spoke and voted against FEPC on the cloture measure required for its passage reveals the tie-up of key Republicans against FEPC. It is notable, for example, that Senator Robert Taft, Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee in the Senate, now campaigns for office on a platform of opposition to an effective FEPC. The Senate resolution assuring that a minority filibuster would be free to block FEPC was introduced by the late Republican leader, Senator Wherry. When the Republicans had a majority in both the Senate and the House in 1947 and 1948 no vote on FEPC in either House was even sought. In 1950 the entire leadership and the bulk of the Republican membership of the House joined together to stop an effective FEPC through the thin disguise of a toothless, ineffective substitute proposed by the Republican Party's leader on the House Labor Committee, Congressman McConnell, strongly supported by the Minority leader Congressman Joe Martin.

The record of the years of failure on FEPC similarly shows that key northern Democratic Senators and Congressmen have betrayed their Party's public promises on FEPC and made common cause with the white supremacy bloc of the Democratic Party. Virtually without exception, the leadership of the Democratic Party in the Congress has, as a price of election, satisfied the southern party bloc that it would have nothing to fear from such leadership on the question of civil rights. The northern Senator McFarland of Arizona was elected Senate Majority Leader and stands before the country with the full prestige of the Democratic Party in the Senate because with regularity he has voted and supported the anti-FEPC forces of his own party. In the House of Representatives the southern Democratic Congressmen have unanimously elected Jim-crow, anti-FEPC Congressman Rayburn of Texas to the powerful position of Speaker of the House. Regularly the northern Democratic Congressmen and Senators have rubber-stamped the undemocratic and reactionary unqualified seniority rules of organization of Congressional Committees which preserve the powerful grip of the southern anti-Civil Rights Congressmen and Senators on the decisive committee chairmanships.

Even Congressmen and Senators who most openly boast of their sympathy and advocacy of civil rights have pulled their punches in the clinches, appeased the white supremacists and compromised with issues of civil rights when the cards were actually laid on the table.

While much that occurs results from "behind the scenes" activities and there is an almost boundless opportunity for disguise and concealment which arises through the complications of parliamentary processes, the available record when carefully analyzed proves beyond a shadow of doubt that both the northern Democrats and the northern Republicans share the responsibility for the failure to enact FEPC. It is not true that a 25 percent minority controls the Congress — it is rather true that a 25 percent minority, together with a significant and necessary proportion of the remainder of the Congress, combine to defeat the will of the majority of the people for FEPC.

#### The Presidential Elections of 1952

At the presidential conventions in July, both major parties retreated from previous platform positions on civil rights with neither party specifically endorsing National Compulsory FEPC. The Republican platform favored:

"Enacting Federal legislation to further just and equitable treatment in the area of discriminatory employment practices. Federal action should not duplicate state efforts to end such practices, should not set up another huge bureaucracy."

Senator Wayne Morse called the Republican civil rights plank "a retreat on human rights since the time of Abraham Lincoln....it is a great disappointment that the plank....is such a weasel-worded compromising document of double talk."

The Democratic platform which also did not specifically endorse Federal Compulsory FEPC stated:

"We will continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination.... We know this talk requires action....the cooperative efforts of individual citizens and action by State and local governments....It also requires Federal action."

The Democratic capitulation to the Dixiecrats in the selection of Sparkman as Vice Presidential candidate drew bitter opposition from Negro leaders such as Congressman Powell, and from Negro organizations. These leaders were expressing the revulsion of the Negro people to this subservience to the white supremacists, and the question of FEPC became a major issue as the campaigns developed because the Negro people were demanding action and not weasel-wording to end discrimination.

Governor Stevenson, who had originally opposed Federal FEPC, cognizant of this pressure, reversed his earlier stand and came out for Federal FEPC. Eisenhower, however, continued to woo the Dixiecrats with "States Rights" talk, but tried to curry favor with Negro leaders through such empty gestures as campaign breakfasts in Harlem.

There is no doubt that the election of General Eisenhower was achieved in the main by his alliance with the white supremacist Dixiecrats. This coalition represents a real danger to the Negro people. The Negro people are now confronted with a national administration pledged to "States Rights."

The fight for compulsory FEPC takes on new meaning in this changed situation. Only the closest unity between the Negro people and the entire working class can combat this reactionary alliance. The trade union can no longer ignore the issues confronting the Negro workers. Every effort must be made to show that the fight for jobs for Negro workers coupled with the fight for the Negro peoples' right-to-vote is the only way to beat back the dangerous coalition that put Eisenhower in the White House and confronts the American people with a Republican Congress.

Summary

The economic facts set forth above reveal in all their grimness the conditions of the Negro people. Not only have the Negro people fallen behind white workers in the race to make ends meet, but the Negro people have actually suffered a decline in their incomes and their place in industry since 1944. Negro women have been forced into the lowest part of the economic scale with especially sub-standard living conditions.

We have shown that the failure to eliminate jim-crow in industry has been a key factor in degrading also the conditions of white workers. The lower than average white incomes in the South, the runaway shop movement may be laid directly to the door of economic jim-crow.

The record shows that whether under Democratic or Republican Administrations in Washington, the Federal Government has maintained jim-crow conditions of work in the Federal agencies, setting a pattern of discrimination for the country as a whole. Whether under Democratic or Republican Congresses, the issue of FEPC has been one used to get votes, but to be sold out time and again on the floor of Congress. Back of the political betrayals stand the rulers of industry who gain billions of dollars in extra profits from jim-crow.

The presidential elections demonstrated clearly that the American people are demanding a Federal FEPC with teeth now. It is also clear that reaction will once again attempt to defeat the will of the people.

The placing of this story of, "The Truth About the FEPC Fight" in the hands of the American people, will give great leverage in the mobilization of the country against the entrenched forces of greed for the elimination of economic jim-crow.



11-21-58  
*JPB*

# *An Appeal..*

HARRY T.  
MOORE  
(deceased)



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# **IN DEFENSE OF NEGRO LEADERSHIP**

W. E. B.  
DU BOIS



BENJAMIN J.  
DAVIS, JR.



W. J.  
WALLS



CHARLOTTA  
BASS



GEORGE W.  
CROCKETT, JR.



The time has come to halt the growing attacks upon Negro leaders!

We, the undersigned Negro Americans, call upon our people everywhere to speak up in defense of all those Negro leaders being persecuted because they fight hard for our democratic rights.

We call upon the officers of federal, state and local governments to discharge their public trust by protecting the democratic rights of our leaders and the whole Negro people.

~~37~~

**BASS, CHARLOTTA**—former publisher of CALIFORNIA EAGLE; President of National Council of Southerners for Truth and Justice; Progressive Party candidate for Vice President of the U.S.; leader in peace movement; denied passport rights for travel abroad.

**BETHUNE, DR. MARY MCLEOD**—founder of Bethune-Cookman College; President of National Council of Negro Women; former executive in National Youth Administration; leader in many civic enterprises; called "subversive" by Un-American Activities Committee; barred from speaking in high school of Englewood, N. J.

**BROWN, DR. CHARLOTTE HAWKINS**—President of Palmer Memorial Institute; eminent civic leader; called "subversive" by Un-American Activities Committee.

**CAREATHERS, BENJAMIN**—former organizer for CIO steel union; leader of unemployed movement during 1930's; community leader of Communist Party in Pittsburgh, Pa.; indicted under Smith Act.

**CROCKETT, GEORGE W., JR.**—outstanding Detroit attorney; former Chairman of F.E.P.C. Committee of United Automobile Workers-CIO; defense counsel in trial of national Communist leaders; cited by judge for "contempt of court" for being "too zealous" in defense of clients; served 5-months term in prison.

**DAVIS, BENJAMIN J., JR.**—son of renowned Republican leader of Georgia; defense lawyer in Herndon and other Negro trials; called "black Jesus" to New York City Council; member of National Committee of Communist Party and publisher of DAILY WORKER; convicted under Smith Act, serving 5-year prison term.

**DU BOIS, DR. W. E. B.**—world renowned scholar, author, lecturer, educator; Co-Chairman of Council on African Affairs and of American Peace Crusade; prosecuted as "foreign agent" at age 83, acquitted; denied passport rights for travel abroad.

**FINGAL, DR. W. A.**—President of N.A.A.C.P. in Cairo, Ill.; arrested with others for encouraging parents to enroll children in "white" school which courts had declared must be opened to Negro pupils.

**GILBERT, LT. LEON**—serving with U.S. Army in Korea; charged with disobeying orders of a superior officer; sentenced to death in all-white court martial, later commuted to 20 years at hard labor and loss of all Army rights and privileges.

**HANNIBAL, J. J.**—Chairman of Citizen's Committee fighting for non-segregated schools in Kinston, N. C.; received anonymous threats of death, her home guarded by Negro neighbors.

**HILL, REV. CHARLES A.**—outstanding minister and civic leader in Detroit; called before Un-American Activities Committee and subjected to insult and abuse as a "subversive"; one son threatened with loss of commission as Captain in Air Corps; another son with loss of job in U.S. arsenal because of father's public activities.

**HOOD, WILLIAM R.**—officer of United Automobile Workers-CIO; Chairman of National Negro Labor Council; called before Un-American Activities Committee and subjected to abuse and slander as a "subversive".

**HUGHES, LANGSTON**—eminent poet of the Negro people, his works hailed throughout the world; barred from

## RECENT VICTIMS OF ATTACKS

appearances before university and other audiences on grounds of "subversive activities."

**HUNTON, DR. W. ALPHAEUS**—for many years on faculty of Howard University; Executive Secretary of Council on African Affairs; former Trustee of Civil Rights Bail Fund; cited for "contempt of court" because he refused to reveal names of several thousand contributors to Bail Fund; served 5 months in prison.

**JACKSON, JAMES E., JR.**—founder of Southern Negro Youth Congress; former organizer of tobacco workers union; World War II veteran; alternate member of National Committee of Communist Party and Southern Regional Director; indicted under Smith Act, now a political refugee.

**JASON, WILLIAM C., JR.**—postal employee in Philadelphia; Chairman of Welfare Committee of National Alliance of Postal Employees; along with other postal employees, threatened again with loss of job unless they can prove loyalty, even though cleared of "subversive" charges some time ago by Loyalty Review Board.

**JONES, CLAUDIA**—came to U.S. from Trinidad, B.W.I., at age of 9; former leader in Young Communist League; member of National Committee of Communist Party and Regional Committee of National Women's Commission; denied citizenship on political grounds; now on trial under Smith Act.

**MCCRAY, JOHN**—editor of LIGHTHOUSE AND INFORMER; leader of right-to-vote movement in South Carolina; fighter for election of Negroes to public office; arrested and imprisoned on a technical frame-up charge.

# LET US UNITE IN MILITANT DE

### The "Subversive" Label

Things have reached such a state in our country that almost any Negro leader who dares to fight hard for Negro rights is headed for trouble with the law, with "public opinion," or with hoodlum assassins.

Hundreds of our most devoted and militant leaders are now being pilloried in the daily press, or barred from speaking in public halls, or arrested and beaten by the police for alleged "disorderly conduct" or some other trumped-up charge. They are being prosecuted in the courts, or "investigated" by the Un-American Activities Committee, or hounded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Some have been forced to leave the country; others are barred from travel abroad; and more than a few have been murdered with impunity by hate-crazed enemies of Negro freedom.

No matter whether these leaders are Communists, non-Communist or anti-Communist, the "explanation" is most always the same. They are labeled "subversive" or "communistic," or "undesirable aliens," or "dangerous trouble-makers."

### First, the Communists—Then . . .

Negro leaders active in the Communist Party are singled out for special persecution; but the attacks extend far beyond the Communists.

**Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.**, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and twice elected to the City Council of New York, is confined in a federal prison in Terre Haute, Indiana, and denied even the right to correspond with his friends.

**Harry T. Moore**, Florida State Co-ordinator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—together with his wife, **Mrs. Harriet Moore**—is DEAD.

Mr. Davis, long a powerful fighter for Negro rights on many fronts, was convicted for alleged violation of the Smith Act. His "crime" was "conspiracy to teach and advocate" the theoretical principles of the Communist Party. Mr. Moore, militant leader in the Negro's fight for the right to vote and for decent schools, was killed by the bomb of unknown assassins. Ku Klux Klan leader William Hendrix "explained" that the N.A.A.C.P. leader got "involved in a communistic crowd."

Communist leader Ben Davis and N.A.A.C.P. leader Harry Moore are symbolic of the widespread attacks now being directed against militant Negro leaders of all shades of opinion.

### Just Think of It!

• To be charged by the Un-American Activities Committee with associating with so-called "subversive organizations" leads to the barring from a New Jersey high school of one of the most eminent educators and civic leaders of the United States, **Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune**.

• To write and speak for Negro rights and for peace brings prosecution as a "foreign agent" and denial of passport rights to one of the greatest scholars this country ever produced, the 84-year-old **Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois**.

• To argue vigorously in Federal Court against conviction of his clients, Communist leaders indicted under the Smith Act, brings a "contempt" citation and six months in prison to an outstanding Detroit attorney, **George W. Crockett, Jr.**

• To fight against segregated schools brings arrests for N.A.A.C.P. President **Dr. W. A. Fingal** and other leaders in Cairo, Illinois, and threats of death to **Mrs. J. J. Hannibal**, in Kinston, North Carolina.

• To lead the fight for the lives of Willie McGee, the "Martinsville Seven," the "Trenton Six" and other victims of Jim Crow frame-ups brings two trials for alleged "contempt of Congress" for the Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, **William L. Patterson**—the charge growing out of a hearing at which Georgia's Representative Lanham called the C.R.C. leader a "G-d black s.o.b." and tried to attack him physically.

• To support a Negro veteran moving into a lily-white neighborhood in Cicero, Illinois, brings mob destruction of the apartment house and police arrests for N.A.A.C.P. Attorney **George Leighton** and other leaders—for "conspiracy to lower property values"!

• To become an active leader of the Progressive Party brings discharge from his position to a professor of philosophy at the University of Minnesota, **Dr. Forrest O. Wiggins**.

• To fight hard for Negro rights, African freedom and peace brings public abuse, barring from concert halls and denial of the right to travel abroad to the great people's artist, **Paul Robeson**.

These are just a few examples of the mounting drive against hundreds of Negro leaders who defy the Jim Crow policies of our country and fight hard for the full citizenship rights of our people. There will be many hundreds more unless we put a stop—RIGHT NOW—to this unjust persecution of Negro leadership.

### Real Target—The Whole Negro People

These growing attacks against Negro leaders are really directed against Negro citizens as a whole. They are designed to frighten off our leaders and curb the mounting struggles of the masses of our people against the rising tide of "white supremacy" during these years of war hysteria—especially since our country has been waging war against the colored peoples of China and Korea, and helping imperialist governments suppress the liberation struggles of other colored peoples in Asia and Africa.

For every Negro leader attacked there are thousands of rank and file Negro citizens beaten or killed by the police, "lynched" in the courts on frame-up charges, bombed in their homes, denied the right

# WE DEMAND AN END TO THE PERSECUTION

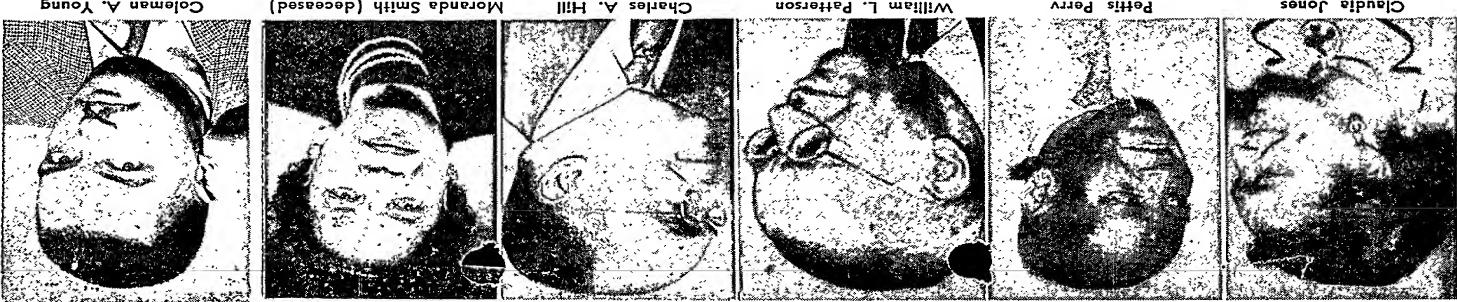
(PARTIAL LIST)

Rev. Edward D. McGowan, N. Y.  
Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, N. Y.  
Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne, Pa.  
Bishop Keverly G. Ransom, Ohio  
Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, D.C.  
Rev. Charles A. Hill, Mich.  
Atty. George A. Parker, D.C.  
Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Ill.  
Mr. Joseph Johnson, Jr., Cal.  
Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, S.C.

Mr. G. L. Porter, Ill.  
Archbishop David William Short, Iowa  
Rev. Henry Patten, Pa.  
Mr. Carlton Moss, Cal.  
Dr. Carlton B. Goodlet, Col.  
Mr. Owen Middleton, N. Y.  
Mr. Lee Morgan, Ohio  
Mr. Bernard Lucas, Ohio  
Dr. Ralph F. Hanley, Ind.

Mr. Deighton Osborne, N. Y.  
Mr. Leon Beverly, Ill.  
Mr. Doxey A. Wilkerson, N. Y.  
Mr. Ewart Guinier, N. Y.  
Prof. H. D. Smith, S. C.  
Prof. G. Murray Branch, Ga.  
Miss Viola M. Brown, N. C.  
Mr. Larkin Marshall, Ga.  
Mr. Louis E. Burnham, N. Y.

Mrs. Esther Co.  
Mr. Richard C.  
Dr. W. Alphaeus  
Mr. William L.  
Mr. Coleman A.  
Rev. O. B. Smith  
Mr. Charles Col.  
Mr. Joseph Ban  
Mr. James Mal



## Our Appeal

We, whose names appear on the preceding page, speak as loyal American citizens who are eager to protect and strengthen the democratic principles and practices of the United States—for *all* people, regardless of race, creed, national origin or political belief.

We also speak as *Negro Americans*; and we especially insist upon the exercise of full democratic rights by the Negro citizens of our country. We will always insist upon this right. We will not be silenced by the epithets "subversive," or "communistic," or "trouble-maker," or anything else.

We are genuinely alarmed at the mounting wave of attacks upon Negro leadership throughout our country; for we well understand the serious threat which these attacks pose for the liberties of our people as a whole.

We appeal to Negro Americans everywhere, regardless of political belief or affiliation, to unite in a sustained campaign of struggle to halt the increasing persecution of Negro leaders.

Specifically, we call for support in pressing the following demands upon the leaders of federal, state and local governments:

1. Stop hounding and persecuting Negro leaders who speak up and fight hard for Negro democratic rights.
2. Appoint a representative Citizens Committee to investigate the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, of Mims, Florida, and to recommend whatever steps are necessary to assure the arrest and prosecution of their assassins.
3. Make the Department of Justice and the Un-American Activities Committee investigate and prosecute vigorously all those individuals, organized groups, publications and agencies of government that seek actively to abridge or destroy the democratic rights of Negro citizens.
4. Grand amnesty to Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Henry Winston and their associates; and stop all prosecution for political teaching and advocacy under the Smith Act.

**We appeal to Negro organizations and individuals throughout the country to speak up against the persecution of our leaders. We call upon all friends of the Negro people to support our demands.**

(Please detach, fill out, and mail promptly.)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERSHIP  
1660 Fulton Street • Room 21 • Brooklyn 13, New York (Phone: PResident 8-2057)

Dear Sirs:

As a Negro American who believes in democracy, I am in full agreement with your "Appeal in Defense of Negro Leadership." I wish to cooperate with the Committee's work in the following ways: (Check one or more of the following)

.....1. Please list me as an endorser of the "Appeal."  
.....2. Please list me as a member of the National Committee.  
.....3. I enclose \$..... to help finance the Committee's work. Post Office.....

Name (PRINT).....

Address.....

Sponsored by

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERSHIP  
1660 Fulton Street, Brooklyn 13, N. Y.

## AGAINST NEGRO LEADERSHIP

**McPHAIL, ARTHUR**—Executive Secretary of the Detroit Civil Rights Congress; called before Un-American Activities Committee and subjected to abuse and slander as a "subversive," cited for alleged "contempt of Congress."

**MOORE, HARRY T.**—Florida State Coordinator of N.A.A.C.P.; leader in the fight for the schools and for decent schools; murdered along with his wife, Mrs. Harriet Moore, by the bomb of assassins still at large.

**PATTERSON, WILLIAM L.**—National Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress; key leader in many campaigns for Negro rights; initiator of the U.N. Petition WE CHARGE GENOCIDE!; called "subversive" by Un-American Activities Committee; twice tried (and acquitted) for "contempt of Congress"; called a "good black s.o.b." by Representative Lanham, of Georgia, who tried to attack him physically at a Congressional hearing.

**PERRY, PETTIS**—community-leader in Los Angeles, Calif.; received 65,000 votes in 1938 as candidate for State Education Board; candidate for Congress in 1940; member of National Committee of Communist Party, Secretary of National Negro Commission, and Chairman of National Farm Commission; now on trial under Smith Act.

**ROBESON, PAUL**—world renowned actor and singer; Co-Chairman of the Committee Against Apartheid; leader of the world peace movement; militant fighter for Negro rights and for freedom of colonial peoples; called "subversive" by the Un-American Activities Committee; pilloried in the press; barred from leading concert halls in

the U.S.; denied passport rights to travel abroad by the U.S. State Department because "he has been extremely active in behalf of Independence of the colonial peoples of Africa."

**ROBINSON, THERESA**—former public school teacher in Washington, D. C., and head of Women's Civil Rights Division, Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World; active in the world peace movement; called "subversive" by the Un-American Activities Committee; denied passport right to travel abroad; hounded to death by attacks on her "loyalty."

**SIMMONS, LE BRON**—outstanding attorney and civic leader in Detroit; active in many struggles for Negro rights; called before the Un-American Activities Committee and subjected to abuse and slander as a "subversive."

**WHITE, FERDINAND C.**—native of Trinidad, B.W.I.; former National Secretary of the National Maritime Union-CIO; founder of the National Negro Labor Council; deported as an "undesirable alien."

**SMITH, MORNDA**—South Atlantic Regional Director of CIO Food and Tobacco Workers; militant leader of strike against Reynolds Tobacco Co.; called "subversive" in Winston-Salem, N. C.; called "subversive" pilloried in the press, threatened by Ku Klux Klan just three days before she died of a stroke.

**TAYLOR, PAULINE**—civic leader in Youngstown, Ohio; active in the peace movement; denied passport rights for travel abroad on grounds of "subversive activities."

**WALLS, BISHOP W. J.**—eminent leader of the A.M.E. Zion Church; active in the peace movement; called "subversive" by the Un-American Activities Committee.

**HAROLD WARD**—Financial Secretary, Local 108, U.E.; Farm Equipment Workers Union; indicted for alleged murder of strikebreaker in chain of strikebreaking moves by International Harvester, only evidence being testimony of "mystery" witness.

**WARD, ROOSEVELT**—national leader of the Labor Youth League, residing temporarily in New York; active in the fight for Negro rights and for peace; charged with technical failure to notify his New Orleans, La. draft board of change of address; convicted and sentenced to prison—although Government officials admit they were continually aware of his public activities and whereabouts.

**WIGGINS, DR. FORREST O.**—formerly on the faculty of Howard University; teacher of philosophy at Minnesota University; fired because of his activities as a leader of the Progressive Party.

**WINSTON, HENRY**—former leader of Young Communist League; World War II veteran, cited for "conspicuously meritorious and outstanding performance of military duty"; member National Committee of Communist Party and National Organizational Secretary; convicted under Smith Act, now a political refugee.

**YOUNG, A. COLEMAN**—outstanding labor leader in Detroit; Executive Secretary of the National Negro Labor Council; called before the Un-American Activities Committee and subjected to slander and abuse as a "subversive."

# FENSE OF NEGRO LEADERSHIP!

to vote, and forced into poverty by increasing job discrimination. Moreover, it is no accident that those Negro leaders singled out for attack are precisely the ones who fight hardest to establish the dignity and full citizenship of the masses of our people.

These efforts to intimidate and isolate militant Negro leaders are part and parcel of a growing campaign to suppress the whole broad struggle for Negro rights—to "keep the Negro in his place."

**WE HERE DECLARE TO ALL ENEMIES OF NEGRO FREEDOM — WHETHER THEY BE OUTLAW HOODLUMS OR OFFICIALS OF GOVERNMENT: SIRS, YOUR EFFORTS WILL FAIL! THE NEGRO PEOPLE WILL KEEP ON FIGHTING FOR THEIR RIGHTS, EVER MORE POWERFULLY, UNTIL THE VERY LAST VESTIGE OF JIM CROW OPPRESSION HAS BEEN WIPE OFF THE FACE OF OUR LAND!**

### The Smith Act—Fountainhead of Oppression

The drive now under way against militant Negro leadership is greatly strengthened by a whole series of executive and legislative measures designed to silence all serious opposition from any quarter to basic foreign and domestic policies of the Federal Government.

The democratic rights of Negroes and all other Americans are being seriously undermined by the so-called "Loyalty Oath" purges of Federal employees and public school teachers; the curbing of trade union rights under the *Taft-Hartley Act* and other measures; the exercise of thought-control and the building of concentration camps under the *McCarran Act*; the wholesale round-up and *deportation of aliens*; the new restrictions on West Indians coming to this country under the *McCarran-Walter Act*; and especially the prosecution of Communist leaders for alleged violation of the *Smith Act*.

Among these and other repressive measures, by far the most immediate and serious threat to the democratic liberties of all citizens—indeed, the main fountainhead of current trends toward the suppression of free speech and free association—is the 1940 thought-control law sponsored by Howard W. Smith, poll-tax representative from Virginia for more than twenty-one years.

The Smith Act makes it "criminal conspiracy" to teach or advocate or circulate almost any ideas which hired stool-pigeons can testify imply "intent" to overthrow the government by force and violence—even though the indicted person is not charged with one single act or speech calling for such overthrow.

Referring to the eleven national leaders of the Communist Party convicted under this Act, Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black declared: "These petitioners were not charged with an attempt to overthrow the Government. . . . The charge was that they agreed to assemble and to talk and publish certain ideas at a later date. . . . No matter how it is worded, this is a virulent form of prior censorship of speech and press, which I believe the First Amendment forbids." Mr. Justice William C. Douglas called these convictions "dangerous to the liberties of every citizen."

The Smith Act poses a very special threat to Negro citizens. We have got to "teach and advocate" changes in the many Jim Crow laws and practices of federal, state and local governmental agencies. Thus we always run the risk that some paid "informer" will appear in court to testify that our intent, despite our words and deeds to the contrary, is to "overthrow the Government by force and violence."

This is why two eminent Negro attorneys—Richard E. Westbrooks and Earl B. Dickerson, of Chicago—urged the Supreme Court to reconsider its decision upholding the conviction of the Communist leaders under the Smith Act. They argued: "In the first place, advocacy of fundamental changes in government so as to extend democratic protection to the Negro people might well be equated, under the broad terms of the Court's decision, with advocacy of the violent overthrow of the Government. . . . The inevitable effect of the decision is to undermine, if not destroy, effective protest with regard to government practices and policies inimical to the welfare of Negroes."

Six Negro leaders of the Communist Party have already been victimized by the Smith Act. Henry Winston, National Organization Secretary, was convicted along with Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. and nine other members of the National Committee. Miss Claudia Jones, Secretary of the National Women's Commission, and Pettis Perry, Secretary of the National Negro Commission, are now on trial in New York. James E. Jackson, Southern Regional Director, and Benjamin Carethers, leader in the Negro community of Pittsburgh, are under indictment.

Henry Winston and James Jackson have been sought by Federal authorities since the summer of 1951—the first political refugees we have had in this country since before the Civil War—since the days when Frederick Douglass was a "fugitive from justice" and a price hung over the head of Harriet Tubman.

It is horribly unjust that these Communist leaders—or any other Americans—should be prosecuted and imprisoned for nothing more than their political beliefs. It is criminal that their wives, children, relatives, friends and neighbors are now being hounded and persecuted day and night by the F.B.I. It is sinister and alarming that the "witch-hunt" hysteria whipped up around the Smith Act trials is being used as a cover for wholesale attacks against Negro leadership by all the flag-waving, white-supremacist enemies of democracy throughout our country.

The warning of Attorneys Westbrooks and Dickerson is tragically confirmed by the increasing number of unwarranted attacks against Negro leaders during this period of Smith Act prosecutions. Our "right of protest" is, indeed, being undermined; and without this right the Negro people can have no hope of winning full citizenship.

The spokesmen of our Government proclaim their fervent desire to "extend democracy" everywhere throughout the world. Let them direct a little more of their democratic fervor toward the defense and extension of democracy here at home!

# ITION AND MURDER OF NEGRO LEADERS!

### OF SPONSORS)

Rev. Jackson, N. Y.  
Henderson, Ind.  
s Hunton, N. Y.  
Patterson, N. Y.  
Young, Mich.  
Cal.  
llins, N. Y.  
N. Y.  
N. Y.

Rev. Harold S. Williamson, N. Y.  
Dr. Forrest O. Wiggins, Minn.  
Mr. Robert S. Robinson, Cal.  
Mr. Eddie Pinckney, N. Y.  
Mrs. Liddie Banks, N. Y.  
Rev. H. M. Hutchings, Mass.  
Mr. William Harrison, Mass.  
Capt. Hugh Mulzac, N. Y.  
Mr. James W. Ford, N. Y.

Miss Ethel Goodman, Ohio  
Mr. Edward M. Webb, Ohio  
Mr. Bertram Washington, Ohio  
Mr. Raymond Dennis, Ohio  
Mr. George Lee, Cal.  
Mr. Lawrence Turner, Cal.  
Mr. John Forrester, Cal.  
Mr. Roger Boyd, Cal.  
Mr. Sidney Moore, Cal.

Mrs. Marguerite Robinson, Cal.  
Mr. Clarence T. R. Nelson, Ohio  
Mr. Lee Cain, Mich.  
Mr. Andrew Nelson, La.  
Mrs. Thelma Slappy, N. Y.  
Miss Laura Hall, N. Y.  
Dr. Edward C. Mazique, D.C.  
Mr. Cyril Philips, N. Y.  
Mrs. Maude White Katz, N. Y.

# Paul Robeson

Suite 3, Fifty-three West 125 Street, New York 27, N. Y.

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DATE 02-10-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

11-21-52 (WJTS)  
J.B.

Dear Friend:

I am writing to you about a matter that is most important to me as an artist.

For the past several years a vicious effort has been made to destroy my career. Hall-owners, sponsors and even audiences have been intimidated. Recently, in Chicago, 15,000 persons who wanted to attend one of my concerts had to assemble in a park because the hall-owner had been threatened.

The outrageous denial of my passport bars me from accepting contracts to appear in England, France, China and many other lands.

Although I have recorded for nearly every major recording company and sold millions of records both here and abroad, these companies refuse to produce any new recordings for me.

What is the meaning of this? It is an attempt to gag artistic expression, to dictate whom the people shall hear and what they shall hear. It is an attempt to suppress not only me, but every artist, Negro and white, whose heart and talent are enlisted in the fight for peace and democracy.

There is a way to explode the silence they would impose on us. An independent record company has just been established that will make new recordings for me. This company will also release work by other artists banned because of their views, and younger artists often denied a hearing.

My first new album, described in the enclosure, is now in production.

But the making of records is only part of the job. The big task is to make sure that the records will reach a mass audience in every part of the country. To do this I need the active support of all my friends.

The first step is to assure an advance sale of thousands of albums. So, I am asking you to subscribe now to a special \$5 advance sale of my new album, which I will autograph for you. I hope you will tell your friends about our new project and get them to subscribe now to this advance sale.

I am determined to defeat those who would imprison my voice. Your \$5 in the enclosed envelope will help to break through the barriers.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Robeson

11-14-52

JLB

WPS/51

CLEVELAND NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL  
5311 Woodland Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio

Express 1-5529

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IMPORTANT

IMPORTANT

IMPORTANT

TO: ALL MEMBERS  
CLEVELAND NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Dear Member:

The last membership meeting of the Cleveland Negro Labor Council before the Convention will be held Sunday, November 16, 1952 at 4:00 P.M. at the Council Office.

This will be a joint meeting of the entire membership, the Cleveland Arrangements Committee and the National Resident Committee will also be present.

Final plans in connection with the Convention will be made at this time and it is very important that every member attend.

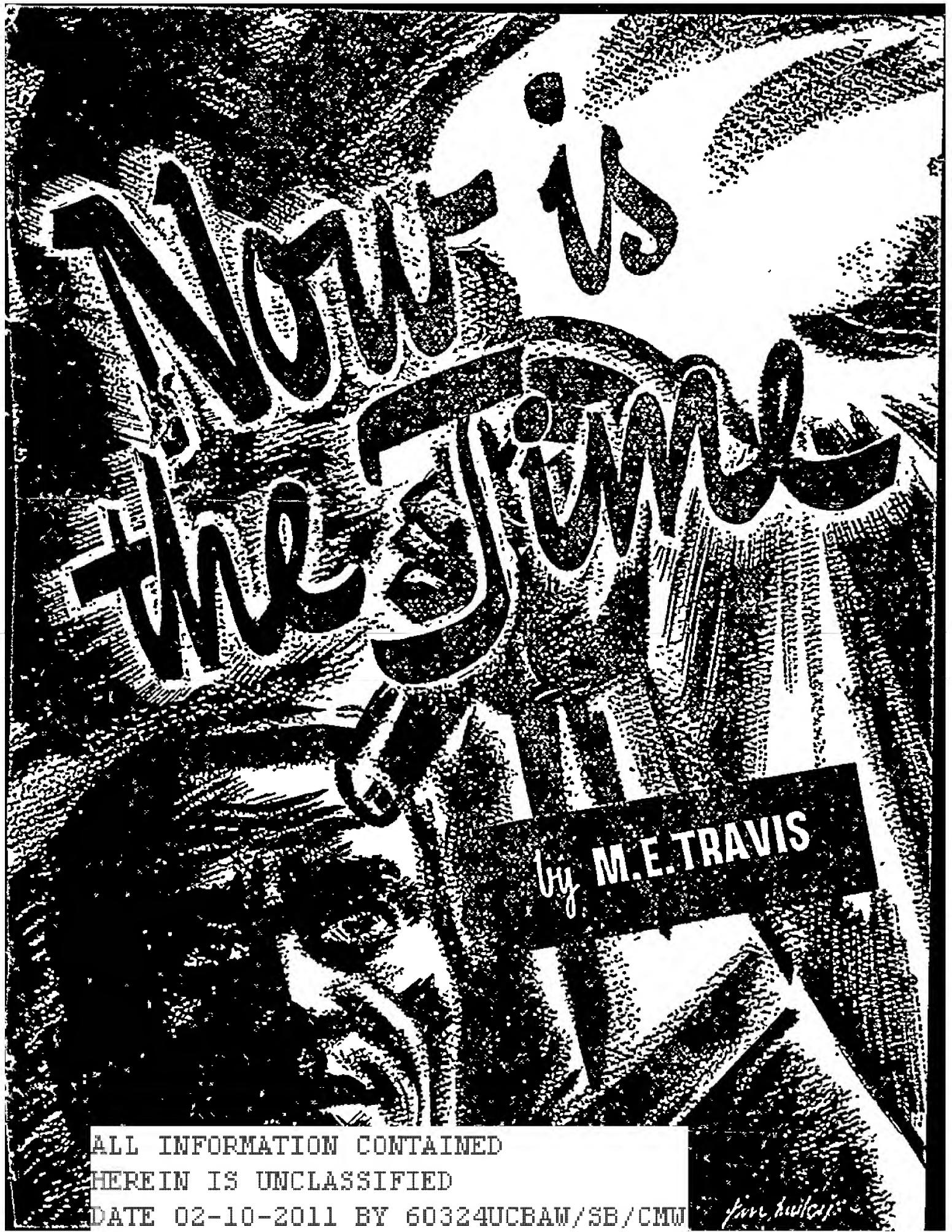
Please make every effort to be prompt in order that the business may be completed in the shortest possible time.

Fraternally yours,

*Ethel L. Goodman*  
Ethel L. Goodman  
Executive Secretary

ELG:cmr  
dpowa#87

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*This pamphlet contains the text of an address by Maurice E. Travis, international secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, at the founding convention of the National Negro Labor Council on October 28, 1951, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Brother Travis' address has been unanimously endorsed by the Mine-Mill International Executive Board.*

**JOHN CLARK, President  
International Union of Mine,  
Mill and Smelter Workers.**



11-21-52

JJB

W. G.  
M. 3

Let me give you a word of the philosophy of reforms. The whole history of the progress of human liberty shows that all concessions, yet made to her august claims, have been born of earnest struggle. The conflict has been exciting, agitating, and all-absorbing, and for the time being putting all other tumults to silence. It must do this or it does nothing. If there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who profess to favor freedom, and yet deprecate agitation, are men who want crops without plowing up the ground. They want rain without thunder and lightning. They want the ocean without the awful roar of its many waters. This struggle may be both moral and physical; but it must be a struggle. Power concedes nothing without a demand. It never did, and it never will.

**FREDERICK DOUGLASS**

# MAURICE E. TRAVIS

*International Secretary-Treasurer  
International Union of Mine, Mill and  
Smelter Workers*

Maurice E. Travis was born April 24, 1910 at Spokane, Wash. He was educated at St. Mary's College prep school, then in Oakland, Calif., and at the State

Teacher's College San Jose, Calif. It was while attending school that he made his first contact with the labor movement.

In subsequent years, "Trav" worked in harvest fields, orchards, logging camps, steel mills, and factories. He has been an actor, a truck driver, and a printer.

From 1939 to 1941, Brother Travis was secretary of the Contra Costa CIO Council in California. He served for several years as a member of the executive board of the California Industrial Council, CIO.

He has held more positions and offices with the International Union of Mine Mill and Smelter Workers than any other member. He has been international representative, regional director, international executive board member, international president, international vice-president, and was recently re-elected in an



international referendum to another term as international secretary-treasurer.

Brother Travis has a well-earned reputation as a fighter for Negro rights. He is a member of the executive board of the National Negro Labor Council. His participation in the crusade for Negro liberation received international publicity in 1949 when he was beaten almost to death by a gang of white supremacists in an Alabama radio station during a raid on his union by the CIO officialdom. He lost an eye in that encounter. The patch he has worn since then is his badge of honor.

*Raymond Dennis,  
Intl. Exec. Board Member,  
District Three.*

*Asbury Howard,  
Regional Director,  
Bessemer, Ala.  
International Union of Mine  
Mill and Smelter Workers.*

# Now Is the Time!

**B**rothers and Sisters: I was deeply moved when I received the invitation to appear here. This conference was called by — and is devoted to — Negro workers, who came here to discuss the crucial issues which grow out of their life-and-death struggle against white man's justice. Because you have asked me to speak here as a white trade unionist, I feel a grave sense of responsibility.

The first thing I want to say is that if I am able to speak here today as a leader of a union which has in the past year had some taste of victory over formidable enemies, it is in large measure because of the courage, understanding and militance of thousands of Negro and Mexican-American members in my union. However, we still have a big job to do in my union.

What I have to say here today flows directly from the deeper understanding of my responsibilities as a white labor leader as a result of what the Negro and Mexican-American members of my union have taught me.

I didn't come here to tell the Negro workers of America, or their leaders, what to do. I didn't come to orate about the problems of the

Negro people and hand out a fancy custom-built set of answers designed to wash away all these problems — like Tide, the Washday Wonder.

Here on the stage, and out there, is a great abundance of genuine Negro leadership. Here are the real leaders of the Negro workers in America. They know what must be done, and they are ready, willing and very, very able to do it.

## ★ TO WHITE UNIONISTS

What I've got to say is aimed at the white trade unionists — rank-and-file white workers and their leaders—here and around the country.

How have we always talked about Negro-white unity in the past? We've talked about it on the basis of white joining to help the Negroes win their just rights. The big white brothers, holding out a generous, fatherly hand, to lift up the Negroes. And, of course, as long as that approach was used, the Negroes somehow never got lifted up.

I think it's about time that white workers and their leaders registered a fact of life. It's time for them to agree that a change has taken place in the world. It's time for them to understand that all over the world, the white man is being tested. Millions of people in Asia, Africa, South America, the Pacific, are taking a very



close look to see if the white man means what he says when he talks about democracy and equality.

Here in the United States that world-wide test is being made in a very pointed way. Millions of people all over the world and right here in America — are taking a close look to see how the Negro worker gets along in this country where there is so much talk of democracy.

It's no secret to anyone in this hall that the United States is flunking the test miserably, in spite of the super-salesmen who clog the air-ways with protestations.



## ★ THE SAME ANVIL

And the Negro workers of Georgia and Detroit and Harlem and Mississippi know that the chains which enslave the darker peoples of other lands are forged on the same anvil of bigotry and economic exploitation which fashions the chains of American Jim Crow.

The very fact that this conference is being held demonstrates that the Negro workers are

not waiting. They have waited too long for their inalienable right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. No, they are not waiting, They are impatiently demanding.

Yes, the temper and position of the Negro people has changed . . . and it is continuing to change. And I say to the white trade unionists — we had better change, too.

Whenever and wherever there has been genuine unity of Negro and white workers, unity of the kind we are talking about here — unity around a program of action — whenever there has been that kind of unity, the whole country has moved ahead.

There was that kind of unity in the period just after the Emancipation Proclamation. And both the white AND Negro workers of this country made great strides forward. There was also that kind of genuine unity between Negro and white workers under F. D. R. in the 1930's — and brother, how we did move then!

## ★ **ALL HELD BACK**

On the other hand, wherever there has been no unity between Negro and white workers, there the Negroes have been kept back and the white workers have been pulled back, too!

Now this is a big and important idea, an

idea which white workers must be made to understand clearly — and quickly. What this means is that the fight for Negro rights is not a matter of big brotherhood, or paternalism, or generosity on the part of white workers. It's a matter of life or death for the white workers themselves.

The white supremacists and their political stooges do not intend that the trigger, the lash and the noose shall be reserved for Negroes only. They intend that ALL workers shall feel the lash of reaction — if they do not comply.



They intend to divide us on any grounds they can.

Now as far as the white leaders of the trade unions are concerned, there is a record. And if we look at the record of most of the big and important unions, what do we find?

We find that there is a great deal of talk about the need to fight for the rights of Negro workers. We find that committees are set up, civil rights directors are appointed, speeches are made, resolutions are passed.

Oh, there are a goodly number of labor leaders who capture the headlines with statements that the Negro must be given more equality as an answer to "communist propaganda." In one breath these labor leaders are making two damaging admissions.

## ★ **AN ADMISSION**

First, they're admitting that there is discrimination against the Negro people and that they have done nothing, as labor leaders, to stop it. And second, they're admitting they have no desire to do anything in order to strengthen the Negro as an ally in the fight for better living standards for ALL Americans.

In effect, they're saying that they want desperately to hold on to the handle of red-

baiting which becomes more and more feeble every time they use it.

But nothing happens.

The white labor leaders — and some of them head very big unions — somehow find it possible to make a lot of noise about how we have got to overcome discrimination in this country. But the jim crow locals are still there. The policy of "last hired and first fired" is still there. The segregated toilets are still in the back of the shop. The dual wage scale still prevails. The lily-white international executive boards are still in business.

But these same white labor leaders will tell you, and they will be very loud and surprised when they say it: "What do you mean, I'm not delivering on the question of Negro rights? Why, we hired a Negro stenographer just the other day. We had a big article about discrimination and equity in our union paper. Why, we eliminated discrimination in the bowling alleys all over the country — not in our unions — but in the bowling alleys. Surely, we're doing everything we can!"

The fact is that these white labor leaders have done nothing in the real fight for the rights of Negro workers — and they don't intend to do anything. They will concoct a hundred window-dressing campaigns to make a noise

intended to fool some people into believing they are doing something.

## ★ **IGNORE REAL JOB**

But they ignore the real job — the fight for Negro rights in the shop and in the community around the shop. When it comes to providing leadership for the in-fighting against employers, these hypocrites are missing.

Now I want to make it clear that I think white workers have a great responsibility in the larger campaigns — the struggles that are conducted on a national or regional basis. They can do a great deal in the fight for the right of Negro families to live in white communities. They can do a great deal when it comes to sending petitions and telegrams and mobilizing protest delegations in cases like those of the Martinsville Seven, Willie McGee, the Trenton Six, and the fight against fascist terrorism in Cicero, Illinois.

These campaigns are important. They contribute to the overall fight for full freedom for the Negro people. And many thousands of progressive white trade unionists have engraved an honorable record of the part they have played in them.

But these campaigns are no substitute for the day-to-day fight for Negro workers in our

own back yard. They don't excuse the white worker from taking on a fight to see to it that his Negro brothers and sisters can eat in the same restaurant he uses right next to the shop where they work together. They don't take the place of job action to guarantee that a Negro is up-graded. They don't mean we can duck the fight for FEP clauses in our contracts.

## ★ **TRADE UNION DUTY**

What I'm saying is that the white union leaders have a responsibility to fight as trade unionists for the rights of Negro workers as trade unionists. More than that, it's a matter of cold self-interest, self-preservation of themselves and their unions for them to press that fight just as hard as they can.

I have been trying to say that when white workers join in campaigns for the liberation of their fellow freedom-fighters, the white workers are helping themselves. Nowhere is this better illustrated than in the deep South . . . and for two very important reasons.

One reason is that when the fight for the elementary right of Negro workers to vote in the South is won — and it will be won — there will be an immediate change in the political balance of power, not just in the South but all over the nation. Because when the poll tax goes, the

strangle-hold of the poll-tax Congressmen on our government will be broken. That will open the doors for a whole series of changes in the political complexion of this land.



The second reason is that the economic balance of power is changing in the South. More

and more northern corporations are "decentralizing their operations — which means moving them to the South where they hope to exploit cheap labor, caused by the division between Negro and white workers. That means unemployment in the North, and vicious exploitation of Negro and white worker in the South. The answer, so far as the white worker — both North and South — is concerned, is to guarantee that the Southern wage differential is wiped out. That means a joint fight — with Negro and white worker campaigning together in the same union — to bust the Southern differential.

## ★ **A FOOLISH NOTION**

There are not very many white workers left by now who harbor the illusion, the foolish notion that they have an identity of interest with employers. Every step that's been taken since the war drive began has made it clearer and clearer that the employers are out to destroy our living standards, wipe out even the most elementary of our civil rights, put our sons in uniform and send them to some foreign soil to kill and be killed.

**The employers — and the men who speak for them in government — have made it clear that they are determined to have those profits,**

no matter what it costs in terms of sacrifice by American workers.

And when the employers — acting through their agent in Government, Charles E. Wilson — impose a wage freeze, the freeze does not distinguish between white workers and Negroes. It does not say: we will hold down the wages of one group and raise the wages of the other. No, it says this wage freeze is democratic — everybody is frozen stiff as a mackerel.



How do you fight that kind of business? You fight it by uniting with every ally you can find to smash the wage freeze. A white worker would be an awful dumb-bell if he rejected the willingness of the Negro worker to join him in a drive to smash the wage freeze.

And how does one do his part to help make sure that the Negro is in a position to fight the wage freeze — and all the other devices that are used to keep down the worker, Negro and white alike? How does the white worker and labor leader do his part to help mow down the barriers that stand in the path of the Negro worker?

## ★ **SOME NECESSARY TOOLS**

First of all, white workers have a responsibility to join the fight for placing the same tools in the hands of his Negro brother that he himself has. One of those tools is a job. Another of those tools is membership in a trade union — full membership. Still another tool is the right to advance into positions of leadership in the union.

These are three elementary tools which the Negro worker must have if he's going to fight effectively against those enemies he has in common with the white worker. So you see what I mean when I say that it's a matter of

cold self-interest for the white worker to jump off his pinnacle of paternalism and join his Negro brother in a genuine brand of unity.

Now, most of the white labor leaders give at least lip-service to the notion that the Negro worker has a right to a job. And a few of them are willing to admit that the Negro ought to have membership in a local union that is not jim crow. But it is on the issue of permitting Negroes to advance into positions of leadership that so many white leaders begin to burrow under the rug, and find excuses, and reasons why not, and let's not be in too big a hurry.

## ★ **THE TIME IS NOW!**

I say the time is now. Not tomorrow, or next month, or after the next five-year contract expires. But now. If anybody wants to argue with me that Negro workers aren't ready to assume positions of union leadership, I'll tell him he's a plain damned fool.

Who is better qualified as a labor leader than Asbury Howard, our Mine-Mill regional director in the deep South. Who is better qualified than Raymond Dennis, our International Executive Board Member in the middle west? Who is better qualified than anyone of dozens of Negro workers in this hall?

Any white worker or white labor leader who says he believes in equality for Negro workers, and then says there doesn't happen to be any Negro in his union "ready for leadership" is just trying to duck a fight. In effect, he's saying, there may be a few white members in the union who might object — so why make a fuss?

*It doesn't seem to occur to those white leaders that nothing can mobilize and rally the Negro worker so much as the sure knowledge that there are Negroes among the leaders in his union — from top to bottom.*

There are also the white labor leaders who advance the stupid and malicious argument that any attempt to advance Negroes into union leadership is "Jim Crow in reverse." You only have to take a brief glance behind that notion to see just one more example of white supremacy.

## ★ A SIMPLE PROBLEM

There is only one approach to the question of Negro leadership in trade unions. It is the approach that insists on advancement of Negroes into positions of leadership — at every level — in the interests of both white and Negro workers. It's that simple.

Once the Negro worker begins to develop

stature as a leader in the labor movement, his union — and that includes the white leaders in his union — have a special obligation that goes beyond the union. That's the obligation to make sure that the Negro labor leader is given time and opportunity to develop as a leader in the Negro community — as a leader in the fight for Negro liberation on ALL fronts.

¶ The hour is late. The corporations are becoming more and more arrogant, getting tougher and tougher. As they see it, they're in the saddle, and they intend to wring out everything they can get, even if it means war.

Now, I don't know whether or not the big shots in the corporations welcome the idea of another war. But I do know that they welcome — and insist on — the idea of an ever-increasing program of armaments and overseas bases. And it's very clear why they insist on such a gigantic and costly arms program — paid out of the pockets and the sweat of American workers. First, they look upon it as the only alternative to a depression. And second, they are convinced that a huge arms program is the only effective way to win control of every market in the world.

## ★ JOBS AT STAKE

What that means — to the white and

Negro worker alike — is easy to see. Workers in one of the plants covered by my union are losing their jobs because the plant cannot compete with cheaply-made products imported from occupied Japan. And it goes without saying that a MacArthur-trained police force and army of occupation make sure the workers of Japan have been stripped of the right to strike for decent wages.

No matter how you look at it, neither the workers of the American-controlled colonial areas, nor those here at home gain anything in this game. They only lose.

We've got to get moving, if we're going to bust up this plot. We've got to leave the planning and talking stage, and get into action — fast.

Now is the time for the white worker to make it clear — once and for all — that they welcome the idea of unity with Negro workers. Now is the time for them to make clear that they look upon Negro-white unity as a matter of mutual responsibility. After all, any alliance, by its very nature, means responsibility on both sides.

The white workers who are here at this conference have a special responsibility. They have the job of going back to their homes, to their unions, and campaigning for Negro-white

unity — not among the Negro workers — but among the white workers.

## ★ NEGROES

There has never been any doubt in my mind that Negro workers welcome the idea of unity with white workers. And if there was any doubt anywhere, the very fact of this conference should end it, for good and all. The job that needs to be done is among the white workers — and that's our job.

The National Negro Labor Council which is being founded here is primarily a movement of Negro workers — Negro freedom-fighters. It is being led, and will be led, by Negroes. They will unite the Negro workers around a program of action, which is the way it should be done.

But the responsibility of white workers here is to guarantee that white workers be brought into the united struggle with Negro workers for Negro rights. Unless they do that, the white labor leaders will have forfeited the right to speak of Negro-white unity.

*There are — fortunately not at this meeting — some white labor leaders who have already tried to smear this movement by calling it dual unionism. Now dual unionism is a catch-word which is usually used by labor phonies*

when they see something done which they should have done themselves. But I don't see any new labor federation being organized here. I don't see any new international or national union being founded here.

All I see is the beginning of a movement that should have been sparked and initiated long ago. The cry of dual unionism is no more than a feeble attempt to find a closet in which to hide the skeletons of past failures.

## ★ NEVER TRIED BEFORE

It seems to me there is something very special about this convention. This is an historic meeting. We are here at the birth of a movement that has no parallel in the whole history of our country. What is being done here has never been tried before.

I don't need to tell you that this meeting is taking place in an historic city — the site of an important way-station in the Underground Railroad during the long struggle against slavery.

One of the men who made his very special contribution to the struggle against slavery was John Brown. Now John Brown was not a diplomat. And he certainly was not a talker or speech-maker. As a matter of fact we are told

by the history books that John Brown was not the kind of man who would use two words where one would do.

But John Brown was a man of courage, of conscience, and above all, a man of action. He was a man of principle. If a thing was right, it was right — there could be no compromise. He hated slavery, so he took himself to the very heart-land of slavery and made a dramatic attempt to smash slavery at one blow — by taking away the weapons that were required to uphold it.

## ★ JOHN BROWN'S HERITAGE

There are some who say that John Brown failed in his glorious attempt to smash slavery. But what John Brown did gave heart and spirit to the Negroes all over the South. When they heard the story of John Brown — they knew they had white allies, they knew that slavery could and would be destroyed. And what John Brown said at the last shines through even today — in the temper and spirit of this conference. He said:

“If it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood with the blood of my children and with the blood of millions

in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments, I say, let it be done."

This is a time for new John Browns to arise, up and down the land. And I am convinced that out of this conference will come a whole army of—John Browns, men who are dedicated not to talk and double-talk, but to action. Men of principle and of conscience who are convinced that jim crow can be licked, and that the time has come to lick it, so that the Negro can take his full and rightful place as a first class citizen of this land — with full social, economic, political, and civil rights.

*The time is ripe. Let's go!*

THE END

## STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

### CONSTITUTION

#### Preamble

We, the members of the Negro Labor Councils, believe that the struggle of the Negro people for first-class citizenship based on economic, political and social equality is in vain unless we as Negro workers, along with our white allies, are united to protect our people (Negro) against those forces who continue to deny us full citizenship.

Realizing that the old forms of organizations which were dedicated to the fight for first-class citizenship for Negro people have been unable to bring full economic opportunity for the Negro worker in the factory, the mine, the mill, the office, in government; to stop wanton police killings of Negroes throughout the land; to stop mob violence against us; to bring the franchise to our brothers and our country with proper representation in government on all levels; sisters, in the South, and gain our full say in the political life of to buy and rent homes everywhere unrestricted; to use public facilities, restaurants, hotels, and the recreational facilities in town and country, we form the National Negro Labor Council (N.N.L.C.), an organization which unites all Negro workers with other suffering minorities and our allies among the white workers, and base ourselves on rank and file control regardless of age, sex, creed, political beliefs, or union affiliation, and pursue at all times a policy of militant struggle to improve our conditions.

We pledge ourselves to labor unitedly for the principles herein set forth, to perpetuate our councils and work conceretedly with other organizations that seek improvement for Negro and other oppressed minorities.

We further pledge ourselves to work unitedly with the trade unions to bring about greater cooperation between all sections of the Negro people and the trade union movement; to bring the principles of trade unionism to the Negro workers everywhere; to aid the trade unions in the great unfinished task of organizing the South on the basis of fraternity, equality and unity; and to further unity between black and white workers everywhere.

# **PROGRAM OF ACTION**

## **1. THE FIGHT FOR 100,000 JOBS**

The Convention goes on record as immediately launching a national fight for 100,000 new jobs by May 15th for Negro workers in areas of employment now barred to Negroes.

## **2. THE FIGHT FOR JOBS FOR NEGRO WOMEN**

The special needs of Negro women must be the constant, and conscious concentration within the overall job campaign.

## **3. THE FIGHT FOR A NATIONAL FEBC (1,000,000 SIGNATURES)**

As an integral part of a fight for jobs, a campaign to collect 1,000,000 signatures on a petition for a National FEPC, executive order shall be conducted.

## **4. THE FIGHT FOR A "MODEL FEPC CLAUSE" IN EACH UNION CONTRACT**

The fight for a "model FEPC contract clause" in every union-contract must be accelerated. Since the Chicago Conference for Negro Rights in June 1950, the UE International Union has adopted the model clause as part of its official union policy, with marked positive results in building unity of Negro and white workers.

## **5. THE FIGHT FOR FULL FREEDOM**

While training our main guns on the economic front, the Negro Labor Council is aware of the necessity of joining in the great over all struggle for full freedom of the Negro people in many fields of action.

We stand ready to join hands with other organizations in the general fight for Negro Rights and to initiate campaigns in our own right where the need exists.

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DATE 02-10-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW



**NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL  
410 E. Warren Ave., Suite 214-16  
Detroit 1, Michigan**

- Enclosed find \$2.00 for one year's membership in the NNLC.
- Send me information on the NNLC.
- Enclosed find \$\_\_\_\_\_. Send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of "Now is the Time", @ 10c per copy.

Pamphlets available to Local NNLC Councils  
@ 7c per copy.

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# FOR THESE THINGS

WE  
FIGHT



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The new wind of freedom is blowing from the seven seas. . . . It has brought upon the American scene a new Negro, sons and daughters of Labor. This new Negro comes with the song of freedom on his lips and steel in his heart; and believe me when I tell you that the new Negro just isn't fooling about where he means to go from here. . . ."

With these words, Ernest Thompson, national FEPIC secretary for the United Electrical Workers, dramatically introduced the keynote speaker, William R. Hood, UAW-CIO leader, at the opening session of the two-day founding convention of the National Negro Labor Council in Cincinnati, Ohio.



**WILLIAM R. HOOD**  
*Secretary, Ford Local 600*  
*President, National Negro Labor Council*

William R. Hood was born September 29, 1910 in Whitesville, Ga. He received his early education at the Union Street School in La Grange, Ga. and the East Depot High School of same city. He later attended Tuskegee Institute.

He came to the city of Detroit in 1942, started work at the Chevrolet Gear and Axle Plant and was a member of Local 235 of the UAW-CIO. He went to work at the Ford Rouge Plant in Dearborn, Michigan, working in the old "B" Building which is now the Dearborn Assembly Plant. As a member of this Unit of the giant Local 600 UAW-CIO, he served as District Committeeman, on the Bargaining Committee, and as Financial Secretary of the Unit.

He was elected Recording Secretary of Local 600 in 1947, receiving the highest vote ever cast for a top union official in the country up to that time. He has been consistently reelected for four straight terms.

# UNCLE TOM IS DEAD!

**Full text of address of William R. Hood, delivered  
at the Founding Convention of the National Negro  
Labor Council at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27, 1951**

## **BROTHERS AND SISTERS:**

This is an historic day. On this day we, the delegated representatives of thousands of workers, black and white, dedicate ourselves to the search for a new North Star, the same star that Sojourner Truth, Nat Turner and John Brown saw rise over the city of Cincinnati over a century ago.

We come conscious of the new stage in the Negro peoples' surge toward freedom. We come to announce to all America and to the world, that Uncle Tom is dead. "Old Massa" lies in the cold, cold grave. Something new is cooking on the Freedom Train.

We come here today because we are conscious at this hour of a confronting world crisis. We are here because many of our liberties are disappearing in the face of a powerful war economy and grave economic problems face working men and women everywhere. No meeting held anywhere in America at this mid-century point in world history can be more important nor hold more promise for the bright future toward which humanity strives than this convention of our National Negro Labor Council. For here we have gathered the basic forces of human progress; the proud black sons and daughters of labor and our democratic white brothers and sisters whose increasing concern for democracy, equality and peace is America's bright hope for tomorrow.

We, the Negro working sons and daughters, have come here to Cincinnati to keep faith with our forefathers and mothers who landed right here from the banks of the Ohio River in their dash for freedom from chattel slavery through the underground railroad. We come here to pledge ourselves that the fight for economic, political and social freedom which they began, shall not have been in vain.

Yes, we are here as proud black American working men and women; proud of the right to live, not humiliated any. We are proud, too, because of our democratic white brothers and sisters who have come here; proud because these staunch allies are not afraid to stand shoulder to shoulder with us to fight for that which is right.

The Negro Labor Council is our symbol, the medium of expression of our aims and aspirations. It is the expression of our desire and determination to bring to bear our full weight to help win first-class citizenship for every black man, woman and child in America. We say that these are legitimate aims. We say that these aspirations burn fiercely in the breast of every Negro in America. And we further say that millions of white workers echo our demands for freedom. These white workers recognize in their struggle for Negro rights, the prerequisites of their own aspirations for a full life and a guarantee that the rising tide of fascism will not engulf America.

And we say that those whites who call the National Negro Labor Council "subversive" have an ulterior motive. We know them for what they are—the common oppressors of both people, Negro and white. We charge that their false cry of "subversive" is calculated to maintain and extend that condition of common oppression. We say to those whites: "You have never seen your mothers, sisters and daughters turned away from thousands of factory gates, from the air-lines, the offices, stores and other places of desirable employment, insulted and driven into the streets many times when they tried to eat in public places—simply because of their color. You have never been terrorized by the mob, shot in cold blood by the police; you have never had your home burned when you moved out of the ghetto into another neighborhood—simply because you were black. You are not denied the franchise; you are not denied credit in banks, denied insurance, jobs and upgrading—because of the pigmentation of your skin. You are not denied union membership and representation. You do not die ten years before the rest

of the people because of these many denials of basic rights.

"Therefore, you who call this National Negro Labor Council "subversive" cannot understand the burning anger of the Negro people, our desire to share the good things our labor has produced for America. You do not understand this. So you sit like Walter Winchell, one of our attackers, in the Stork Club in New York and see that great Negro woman artist, Josephine Baker, humiliated and not raise a finger.

"The Negro Labor Council is dedicated to the proposition that these evils shall end and end soon. The world must understand that we intend to build a stronger bond of unity between black and white workers everywhere to strengthen American democracy for all. If this be subversion—make the most of it!"

A most significant event took place in Chicago in June of 1950. Over nine hundred delegates, Negro and white, gathered there to chart a course in the fight for Negro rights. They came from the mines, mills, farms and factories of America. Many of them were leaders in the organized labor movement: seasoned, militant fighters. They voiced the complaints of Negro America.

## **BILL OF PARTICULARS**

The delegates were told that as you looked throughout the land you could see Negro men and women standing in long lines before the gates of the industrial plants for jobs, only to be told that no help was wanted—while at the same time white workers were hired. Negro women are denied the right to work in the basic sections of American industry, on the airlines, in the stores and other places. Those who were hired into industry during World War II have for the most part been systematically driven out—often in violation of union contracts. Vast unemployment since the war has struck the Negro community a severe blow.

### **UP-GRADING**

In thousands of factories throughout the land Negroes were denied upgrading and better job opportunities. Too often the unions did not defend or fight for the right of the Negro workers to be upgraded.

### **APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING**

We heard there in Chicago that Negro workers were denied any opportunity to participate in the great number of apprenticeship training programs either in industry or in government, in such fields as the building trades, machine tools, printing and engraving, and other skilled fields.

## **LILY-WHITE SHOPS**

We found out there that thousands of lily-white shops exist throughout the land where no Negro has ever worked.

## **GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT**

We discovered that federal, state and city governments maintain a severe policy of Jim Crow discrimination, beginning with the White House and moving on down to the lowest level of municipal government.

## **SOUTHERN ECONOMY**

Our black brothers and sisters from the South told of unemployment, low wages, wage differentials, Jim Crow unions, peonage, sharecrop robbery and miserable destitution. They described the perpetuation of conditions in Twentieth Century America that are cruelly reminiscent of slavery.

## **TRADE UNION JOB DISCRIMINATION**

Black firemen and brakemen came to tell of the collusive agreements between railroads and the Railroad Brotherhoods to throw Negroes out of the railroad industry after a hundred years or more, and of the denial of union membership in these unions and no representation. A number of AF of L unions were singled out for their policy of exclusion and job "monkey business" as regards black workers. We also learned that the CIO had joined the war crowd of colonial oppression and exploitation and was running fast from its early position of the thirties when with John L. Lewis at its head it really fought for Negro rights.

## **CIVIL RIGHTS**

Many of the delegates were stunned to hear of the thousands of denials of civil rights in public places in every state in the union. We were saddened and angered when we heard about the frameups of the Martinsville Seven, Willie McGhee, the Trenton Six and of countless other Negroes because they were black and for no other reason. We were horrified to hear of the many police killings of Negroes from New York City to Birmingham, Alabama.

Negro families were still hemmed into the ghettos, charged higher rents — chained by restrictive covenants, mob terror and finally even bombed if they were not lucky or able to move out in time. The rats are given ample opportunity to wreak their damage upon human beings, their destruction through disease and death.

Our delegates made it clear in that 1950 convention that inferior Jim Crow schools are still the policy in the South and Jim Crow quotas in the colleges of the North. The desire of black children for education and a full, useful life is yet a dream unrealized.

## **THE MANDATE**

Is there any wonder then that this great Chicago gathering of the black working sons and daughters of our land said that this oppression can no longer exist in our America? Or is it any wonder that we received the full support of those stalwart, dem-

ocratic white workers present there who truly love democracy and recognize our common, basic unity of interests? So it was that they, in all righteous indignation, gave unto us, the continuators' organization, a mandate. They said to us: "Go out and build strong the Negro Labor Councils throughout the land. Build them into instruments of democracy, equality and unity."

They gave unto us the main task of fighting on that front which we knew best—the economic front for jobs, upgrading, for an end to the lily-white shops, for apprenticeship training, government jobs, local and State fair employment practices legislation, the non-discrimination clause in union contracts and finally, with ~~emphasis~~, the right of Negro women to work anywhere and everywhere.

They gave unto us the mandate to build an organization composed in the main of Negro workers, united and determined to wage an uncompromising struggle against Jim Crow—to build an organization which can unite with white workers who are willing to accept and support our program—to exclude no freedom fighter!

That mandate commissioned us to cooperate with those existing organizations, community and trade union, which have undertaken genuine campaigns for the full citizenship of the Negro people.

We were directed to build a new type of organization—not an organization to compete with those existing organizations of the Negro people already at work on many civil rights struggles. The delegates who met at Chicago demanded an organization of Negro workers from a wide variety of industries, organized and unorganized, from the great industrial centers of the North, the urban communities of the South and the farm workers from the great rural areas. Such an organization will encourage Negroes to join unions and urge unions to organize Negroes. It will call upon the entire Negro people to support labor's fight.

## **Unity of Negro and White Basis for Victory for Labor and Negro People**

To the Negro people they told us to say: In the Civil War thousands upon thousands of Negro workers who took arms in the Union cause won, not only their own freedom—the freedom of the Negro people—but by abolishing the institution of slave labor, provided the basis for the development of free trade unions in the United States.

And so, even today, as the National Negro Labor Council charts the course ahead to help the whole Negro people and their sincere allies, we sound a warning note to American reaction and bigotry. For if fifteen million Negroes, led by their alert sons and daughters of labor, and united together and joined by the 15 million organized white workers in the great American labor movements say that there shall be no more Jim Crow in America—then there shall be no more Jim Crow!

If 30 million Americans—15 million Negro people united with 15 million workers—join with the Jewish people to say there shall

be no more anti-Semitism, and mean it, then there will be no more anti-Semitism!

If fifteen million Negroes, inspired by their true leaders of labor, united with their natural allies in the trade unions, demand an end to the persecution of the foreign-born, then the persecution of the foreign-born will end!

If these 30 million—black and white alike—say: “Leave DuBois and Robeson and Patterson alone; for they speak for our freedom”—they will be left alone!

If this same combination speaks with one united voice for peace—America will make peace!

We, your black sons and daughters, pledge to you that we have a pool of mighty strength to put at your service, to the end that you will have economic, political and social equality, so that you might enjoy the great and good things of our land.

We say to you: “Be confident for we have brought to this great, democratic fight many white workers who love democracy and who know that we have worked side by side with them, fought side by side with them on the picket lines against the giant corporations. And they know that we know—and will not be divided from us no matter what.”

There are great walls in our U. S. Democracy. There are great barriers behind which men's minds, souls, bodies and spirits are imprisoned by poverty, illiteracy, disease, and deceit. With our new John Browns we will break down these discriminatory barriers. Yes, we will break down these great walls of hypocrisy, together with our new John Browns, and march on for full and complete emancipation for the Negro people.

And behind the fifteen million Negroes of the United States stand 180 million of our African brothers and sisters, sixty million of our kindred in the West Indies and South and Central America—for whom, as for us, war and the Point Four program would mean continued slavery and exploitation.

As our new and so vitally needed organization enters into the fight for the rights of the Negro people, we extend our hand in unity and cooperation to other great Negro organizations which have historically struggled for these objectives. And we may repeat here that we are mandated to concentrate our fire upon that area we as workers know best—the economic front.

To George Schuyler of the Pittsburgh Courier, to Lester Granger of the Urban League, to Councilman Jesse D. Locker of Cincinnati—all of whom attacked our Council at the beck and call of the big white folks, we warn you: “Negro America is mad, hurt and humiliated. You have spent your lives growing fat on Jim Crow while our brothers and sisters cannot find jobs, are shot down in cold blood, have their homes burned and bombed. You may yell when the big white folks tell you to, in order to keep us down, but the day of the white-haired “Uncle Toms” and the sleek “Uncle Thomas” is at an end.”

Since June of last year, Negro Labor Councils have sprung up throughout the country—North, East, South and West. The

response of Negro workers to the opportunity to unite their strength has been overwhelming. The only question most of them have asked is whether or not the Council is a hard-hitting organization.

Our Councils have begun tackling the task given us by the Chicago Conference for Negro Rights. A number of Councils are carrying on campaigns to end discrimination in apprenticeship training set up by the skilled trades. We have sought to do this in conjunction with the unions in the field, the employer and government agencies.

Lest we be misunderstood, however, we intend to take any and all necessary steps to win. We have begun campaigns to convince the trade unions to adopt our model anti-discrimination contract clause. We have been carrying on campaigns for City and State FEPC legislation with teeth. The outstanding of such campaigns was a campaign led in Detroit by the Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council. Our Council there secured some forty thousand signatures to petitions for referendum by the voters of Detroit. The enemies of FEPC and the mealy-mouth hush-hushers did and are doing everything they can to keep fair employment practices off the ballot, while the City Council still refuses to pass any FEPC legislation.

During the course of our Council building there has been opposition from some of the trade union leaders, particularly to this Convention. They have accused us of attempting dual unionism, and some of them have gone so far as to advise Negro workers not to participate in this convention. To them we say: "Look at the Bill of Particulars, then tell us if it is not true that we are second-class citizens in this land. Negro are still barred from many trade unions in this country, denied apprenticeship training, upgrading and refused jobs in many, many places."

We are not represented in the policy-making bodies of most International unions. We say when the mobs came to Emerald Street in Chicago and to Cicero, Illinois, we did not see the great trade unions move. Yet, the basic right to live in Cicero was denied not only to the family of Harvey Clark, but to the Negro people as a whole. We say that we will no longer permit the denial of these basic rights in our country, and are pooling our strength for that purpose. We intend to do it on the basis of cooperation and unity, wherever possible, with the organized labor movement.

We wish to say further that the day has ended when white trade union leaders or white leaders in any organization may presume to tell Negroes on what basis they shall come together to fight for their rights. Three hundred years has been enough of that. We ask for your cooperation—but we do not ask your permission!

We believe it to be the solemn duty of trade unions everywhere, as a matter of vital self-interest, to support the Negro workers in their efforts to unite and to play a more powerful role in the fight of the Negro people for first-class citizenship based upon economic, political and social equality. We believe, further, that it is the trade unions' duty and right to encourage the white

workers to join with and support their Negro brothers and sisters in the achievement of these objectives.

Since June of last year many things have happened—the frame-up victims, Willie McGhee, the Martinsville Seven and many others have died. Mobs came to Cicero, home burnings and bombings took place, the Klan rides openly again, the old Confederate flag is being displayed openly throughout America and often as a battle flag of our troops in Korea—this ancient symbol of slavery and oppression. A war in Korea has involved our country with the colonial people of Asia. The Taft-Hartley Act, the Smith Act and the McCarran Act, under the hysterical lashings of the McCarthy's and other neo-fascists threaten to destroy all civil liberties. The Negro Labor Council, therefore, has come into being at a time when democracy needs fearless champions.

We accept this role that history has thrust upon us; we gladly act as America's conscience. We warn America that the whole world watches. World peace hangs in the balance while the majority of the world's peoples are exploited and oppressed.

## THE PATHWAY TO PEACE

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard University, in a speech made at the 1950 CIO Convention also warned our country when he said in his address, "The Pathway to Peace":

"Now, let us take a look in all humility at these free peoples that we are. Who are they? Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Germany and the United States. We are indeed the free peoples in the sense that our domestic institutions are the free-est and the most flexible institutions on earth, but there isn't a one of us, especially our European allies, who hasn't been busy during the last two hundred years securing and sustaining their freedom by the political domination, economic exploitation and social humiliation of over half of the human race."

I further quote Dr. Mordecai Johnson:

"If we look at ourselves in the way that history shows it to us, we are probably the most ruthless dominators and exploiters and humiliators of human life that ever sprang the pages of history. For all of a hundred years now, we have had in our hands scientific and technical intelligence. The most creative weapon of economic and political constructiveness that ever came into the hands of men. We have shown what we could do with that weapon by building up the great economic and political structure of the United States and Britain, France, Germany, and Japan.

"But for 200 years, while we have had it in our power to build up likewise, the economic and political freedom of India, Africa, China, Malaya, Indo China and the peoples of the Near East, we not only have not done so, but we have used that very power to conquer them in war. To dominate them politically, to exploit their natural resources and their labor, and to segregate and humiliate them upon the land upon which their fathers have died and in the presence of the graves which hold the bodies of their mothers.

"For over 100 years there have been over a billion human beings who have been seething with indignation against us and training their thoughts to bring them to the place where they might get out from under us and get a taste of freedom before they die . . . Now suppose you were Indo



From Paul Robeson's Newspaper - *Freedom*

Chinese, wouldn't you be amazed at us? For over 100 years the French have been in Indo China, dominating them politically, strangling them economically, and humiliating them in the land of their fathers.

"We haven't ever sat down with the French and demanded that they change that system. And in the defect of leadership on our part, they have turned to the Communists, and the Communists have given them leaders, they have trained their troops, and given them money and now it looks as though they can win and as they are about to win their liberty, we rush up to the scene and say, "Dear Brothers, what on earth are you all getting ready to do? Are you going to throw yourselves into the hands of this diabolical conspiracy under the false notion they can bring you freedom? Why, they aren't free; we are the free people of the

world, we have democratic institutions, we are your friends, we will send you leaders, we will send you ammunition, we will send you bread."

"And they look at us in amazement and they say, 'Brother, where have you been? Why if we'd a-known you was a-coming we'd have baked a cake'."

And, believe, it or not, Phil Murray agreed with the speech. He said, said he: "It was an inspirational address that could only come from the soul of a man."

## **MOVEMENT OF STRUGGLE**

Brothers and sisters! Eloquence is a mighty weapon in the struggle for our just demands. But what is more eloquent than the struggle itself? The big white bosses, the men in Washington, will move far more rapidly when they see millions of us in struggle than when they hear speeches alone.

The Negro Labor Councils are above all organizations of struggle. We stand for the unity of all Negro workers, irrespective of union affiliation, organized and unorganized; for the unity of Negro and white workers together; for the unity of Negro workers with the whole Negro people in the common fight for Negro liberation; and for the alliance of the whole Negro people with the organized labor movement—the keystone combination for any kind of democratic progress in our country.

With this in mind, and looking forward to the building of a mighty movement of Negro Labor Councils throughout the length and breadth of the land, it is my opinion that this founding convention should be remembered in the years to come as the gathering which launched a major, nation-wide struggle to win a basic demand of the Negro workers and the Negro people as a whole.

For this reason I propose that this Founding Convention project a central national campaign for an Executive Order from the President of the United States to establish a Federal Fair Employment Practices Order and a Federal Fair Employment Practices Committee to enforce it.

This campaign should aim at securing the signatures of hundreds of thousands — yes, millions — of Americans, Negro and white, on a national petition. It should include mass meetings, use of radio and television, a drive to secure union endorsements for the Executive Order, and support from the most varied community organizations. It should sponsor a tour of prominent speakers. It should look to Negro History Week in February, 1952, as a milestone in that campaign, during which period notice should be served on the President that he is expected to act — and not just double-talk — for the Executive Order.

Such a national campaign will bring the Negro Labor Councils' movement into hundred of cities and communities of our country. Many tens of thousands of new workers will thereby learn of this great movement for the first time. It will provide a splendid opportunity to establish new councils and further build the existing ones. It will spark our great organizing drive.

It will also provide a new opportunity for cooperation with the various unions and the important civic, fraternal and church organizations among the Negro people, thereby furthering our basic principle of unity.

Such a national campaign, far from hindering local campaigns for FEPC, for housing, against discrimination and Jim Crow, will serve to stimulate and advance them.

This Convention will also adopt a Constitution and Preamble and other important documents, all of which are of utmost importance. These, too, are instruments in the fight. For nothing we say or write here will have any meaning in the weeks and months to come unless we recognize that they are our battle-flags. And battle-flags are meant to be carried into battle. Our great documents, our great battle-flags, must not be wrapped up and put away for two years after we adjourn here tomorrow. We must carry our fighting standards out of this convention, unfurled and into battle.

We face a number of grave tasks. We are called upon to chart a course that will win thousands of new job opportunities for Negro men and women, that will convince the organized labor movement to complete the organization of the South on the basis of equality and non-segregation, that will help bring the franchise to all the peoples in the South.

We are on the high road to a more democratic America. We are on the way toward breaking the grip of the Dixiecrats and the Northern reactionaries on our national life. I know that as you hammer out a program in these two days you will speed up the Freedom Train; you will give greater spirit and meaning to the Negro Labor Councils; you will adopt the battle-cry of the great Frederick Douglas: "Without struggle there is no progress."

We move on, united — and man nor beast will turn us back. We will achieve, in our time, for ourselves and for our children, a world of no Jim Crow; of no more "white men's jobs" and "colored only" schools; a world of freedom, full equality, security and peace. Our task is clearly set forth. Brothers and sisters, we move on to struggle and to victory!

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#### **NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL**

**410 E. Warren Ave., Suite 214-16**

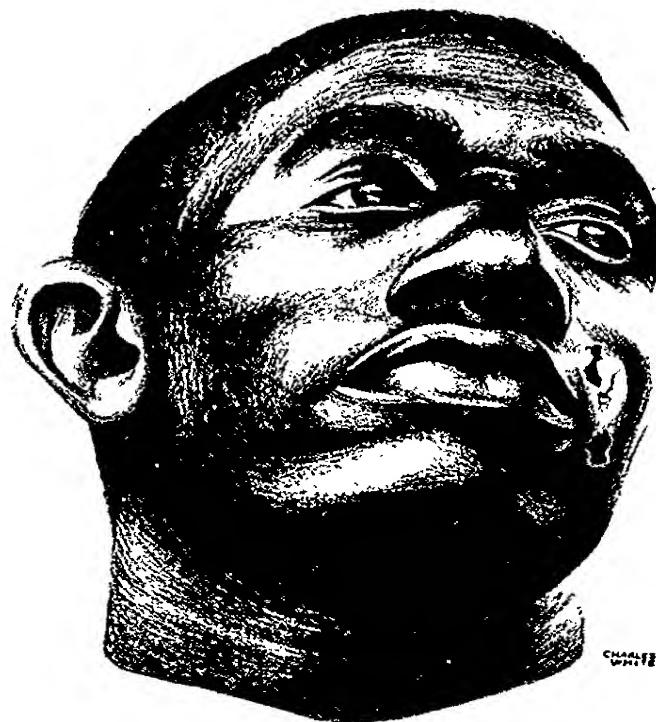
**Detroit 1, Michigan**

Enclosed find \$2.00 for one year's membership in the NNLC.

Send me information on the NNLC.

Enclosed find \$\_\_\_\_\_. Send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of  
"For These Things We Fight", at 10c per copy.

Pamphlets available to Local NNLC Councils @ 7c per copy.



CHARLES WHITE

## PROGRAM OF ACTION

### 1. THE FIGHT FOR 100,000 JOBS

The Convention goes on record as immediately launching a national fight for 100,000 new jobs by May 15th for Negro workers in areas of employment now barred to Negroes.

### 2. THE FIGHT FOR JOBS FOR NEGRO WOMEN

The special needs of Negro women must be the constant, and conscious, concentration within the overall job campaign.

### 3. THE FIGHT FOR A NATIONAL FEPC (1,000,000 SIGNATURES)

As an integral part of a fight for jobs, a campaign to collect 1,000,000 signatures on a petition for a National FEPC, executive order shall be conducted.

### 4. THE FIGHT FOR A "MODEL FEPC CLAUSE" IN EACH UNION CONTRACT

The fight for a "model FEPC contract clause" in every union contract must be accelerated. Since the Chicago Conference for Negro Rights in June 1950, the UE International Union has adopted the model clause as part of its official union policy, with marked positive results in building unity of Negro and white workers.

### 5. THE FIGHT FOR FULL FREEDOM

While training our main guns on the economic front, the Negro Labor Council is aware of the necessity of joining in the great over all struggle for full freedom of the Negro people in many fields of action.

We stand ready to join hands with other organizations in the general fight for Negro Rights and to initiate campaigns in our own right where the need exists.

# STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES CONSTITUTION

## *Preamble*

We, the members of the Negro Labor Councils, believe that the struggle of the Negro people for first-class citizenship based on economic, political and social equality is in vain unless we as Negro workers, along with our white allies, are united to protect our people (Negro) against those forces who continue to deny us full citizenship.

Realizing that the old forms of organizations which were dedicated to the fight for first-class citizenship for Negro people have been unable to bring full economic opportunity for the Negro worker in the factory, the mine, the mill, the office, in government; to stop wanton police killings of Negroes throughout the land; to stop mob violence against us; to bring the franchise to our brothers and sisters, in the South, and gain our full say in the political life of our country with proper representation in government on all levels; to buy and rent homes everywhere unrestricted; to use public facilities, restaurants, hotels, and the recreational facilities in town and country, we form the National Negro Labor Council (N.N.L.C.), an organization which unites all Negro workers with other suffering minorities and our allies among the white workers, and base ourselves on rank and file control regardless of age, sex, creed, political beliefs, or union affiliation, and pursue at all times a policy of militant struggle to improve our conditions.

We pledge ourselves to labor unitedly for the principles herein set forth, to perpetuate our councils and work concertedly with other organizations that seek improvement for Negro and other oppressed minorities.

We further pledge ourselves to work unitedly with the trade unions to bring about greater cooperation between all sections of the Negro people and the trade union movement; to bring the principles of trade unionism to the Negro workers everywhere; to aid the trade unions in the great unfinished task of organizing the South on the basis of fraternity, equality and unity; and to further unity between black and white workers everywhere.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 02-10-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

Cleveland, Ohio  
December 22, 1952

MEMO SAC

[redacted] furnished the writer on December 3, 1952, a four page newspaper which the informant received November 2, 1952, entitled, "People Rallying to Save Rosenbergs - To Secure Justice", issued by the Committee to Secure Justice in ROSENBERG Case, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, New York. This paper consists of various articles concerning the ROSENBERG case, and the support being rallied in defense of the ROSENBERGGS.

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This newspaper will be filed in informant's file [redacted]

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| FBI - CLEVELAND |              |

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# *People Rallying to Save Rosenbergs*

See Page 3

★ TO SECURE JUSTICE ★

ISSUED BY COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN ROSENBERG CASE — 1050 6th Ave., N.Y. 18, N.Y., B.Ryan S. 194

# **ROSENBERGS MUST NOT DIE!**



ETHEL ROSENBERG

**Religious and other leaders  
protest death sentence to  
young Jewish couple; urge  
President grant clemency**



JULIUS ROSENBERG

# Case is Unprecedented Example of Injustice



TO THE DEATH HOUSE: Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, first persons in the peace-time history of the U. S. to receive the death penalty for anti-espionage activities. Millions of Americans are fighting to free this couple from the death house and return them to their two little sons.

Today, two young parents face death. The trail that leads from a happy, hard-working home on New York's lower East Side to the death house at Sing Sing is a terribly short one.

In the summer of 1950, Ethel Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, was accused of stealing A-bomb secrets from the Los Alamos project. Greenglass said he gave the secrets to the Rosenbergs. (See p. 4 for the inside story of why a brother may have sent his sister to the death house.)

Brought to trial on Green-

glass evidence, the Rosenbergs were not charged with any open

crime of espionage. The government prosecutor claimed they were Communists, although he failed to prove that allegation.

The government showed the

Rosenbergs "guilty" of carrying

secret benefit insurance in an

inter-racial insurance society,

of being active union members,

of praising our government when

it opened a second-front against

Hitler and of other such acts

which many patriotic citizens

knew they themselves had done

at one time or another.

If this is "evidence," anyone

can be proven guilty of anything.

Although the government

time and again announced that the

"secret" of the A-bomb was no

secret, although the plan's

Greenglass made proved "down-

right unworkable" and "made

little scientific sense," according

to Life and Time magazines, the

government prosecutor claimed

the Rosenbergs stole "the one

weapon that might well hold the

key to the survival of the

nation."

The judge meted out death,

saying: "Your conduct has

already caused the Com-

unist aggression in Korea."

Men and women have been

executed, only to have history

prove them innocent. If the govern-

ment kills the Rosenbergs,

their innocence would be small

comfort to their two little sons.

Alive, a grave miscarriage of

justice could be righted.

After you read the facts of

this case, turn to Page 4 and

see what can be done to save

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg from

death. See what you and every

American can do to erase a

bloody stain of injustice from

our country's honor.

millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason.

For almost two years, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg have awaited death. For two years their little sons have lived the loveless life of orphans. Only the shocked anger of millions of decent Americans can keep the Rosenbergs from the electric chair.

Contributing dimes and dollars to secure justice for this doomed couple, Americans have made it possible for the monstrous verdict to be appealed through the courts until this month, the Supreme Court refused even to hear the case. But new steps are being taken, and more and more Americans must rally to defend the Rosenbergs.

Fifty thousand have signed a legal brief urging a new trial. Millions more must support the campaign for clemency. While the single doubt of their guilt remains, the Rosenbergs must not die.

Men and women have been executed, only to have history prove them innocent. If the government kills the Rosenbergs, their innocence would be small comfort to their two little sons. Alive, a grave miscarriage of justice could be righted.

After you read the facts of this case, turn to Page 4 and see what can be done to save Ethel and Julius Rosenberg from death. See what you and every American can do to erase a bloody stain of injustice from our country's honor.

Wire President Truman to Save the Rosenbergs.

## Jewish Aspects of Case Stir Wide Scale Protest

With Jewish defendants, a Jewish judge and prosecutor there are a number of obvious Jewish aspects to the Rosenberg case... and some not so obvious. New York's citizens, for example, are one-third Jewish. Yet not one Jew sat on the jury that found the Rosenbergs guilty. Prosecutor Irving Saypol has been criticized by the U. S. Court of Appeals for playing on another jury's prejudice against a Jewish witness in "the Rosenberg case."

These are obvious aspects. There are some less obvious ones. The Rosenbergs were indicted and tried during a period when the following things were taking place:

(1) Eight New York teachers, all Jewish, were fired on charges of communism. (2) Bombers and defectors of syndicated from Florida to Philadelphia and Brooklyn. (3) One of the largest Jewish organizations in the U. S., the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, was ordered to "dissolve itself." (4) The other "Rosenberg Case" that of Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, an assistant secretary of defense, hit the headlines when she was vilified as a leftist and accused of bearing responsibility for the deaths of thousands of

Americans in Korea.

The Rosenbergs got death after treason in a peace-time trial, first such sentence in our history. But Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally, convicted of wartime treason, got a few years.

Anti-Semites took the Rosenberg case as a green light, unleashing a flood of obscene rumors and literature. A Hitler anti-Semitic sticker has been pasted on public buildings in many cities. Hate groups have circulated material dripping with foul anti-Semitic obscenities.

In the wake of the Rosenberg trial came this shocking revelation by the New York Times of Dec. 26, 1951, concerning the Oak Ridge A-bomb project: "United States law enforcement officials gave two reasons for the apparent absence of Communists here:

"There is a bitter memory of both Hitler's gas-chambers and

1) a predominance of pure Anglo-Saxon stock.

Many rabbis and Jewish editors, alert to the Jewish aspects of this case, have taken fearless stands against it. Said the California Jewish Voice: "A shameful precedent... anti-Semites will wield... to bludgeon ALL JEWS."

Horrified at the death penalty, Rabbi Louis D. Gross charged: "Did he (the judge) think that the death sentence against the Rosenbergs was necessary to counteract the anti-Semitic charge of Communism against Jews in general?"

In the wake of the Rosenberg trial came this shocking revelation by the New York Times of Dec. 26, 1951, concerning the Oak Ridge A-bomb project: "United States law enforcement officials gave two reasons for the apparent absence of Communists here:

"There is a bitter memory of both Hitler's gas-chambers and

This cold war has created a crime punishable by death where none existed before.

We are not concerned here with the good or evil of the cold

war. But after the "hot" war against Hitler, the cold war between the allies who destroyed Hitler has unleashed a wave of trials and hysteria whose consequences affect every American.

History shows that escapees are always found during cold wars when governments want to divert attention from their wrong guesses. Repeatedly during the trial, the Rosenbergs were accused of fomenting the Korean war and giving the A-bomb to the USSR when that nation was supposed not to be able to develop one.

The cold war forms a backdrop for the Rosenberg case, as it does for the trials and jailing of union leaders, writers, scientists, working men and women, teachers, doctors and others. The many honest, peace-loving Americans working to free a mother and father from the death house fear that the Rosenbergs' lives may be sacrificed on the cold war altar.

Our American traditions cry "no" to this. Helpless pawns in a cold war, the Rosenbergs cannot be allowed to die.

Ask President for Clemency.

## Did the Cold War Doom the Rosenbergs?

Were it not for the cold war between the U. S. and the USSR, would Ethel and Julius Rosenberg be facing death?

The answer is terribly clear. To begin with, the Rosenberg case was not the first.

It is alleged that in 1944 and 1945, when the Soviet Union was our ally in the war, Abraham Cronbach, noted writer and author, was accused of espionage at the time when the U. S. was at that sharing its military secrets with Russia.

Secretary of War Stimson, in a 1945 memorandum to the President, said that the A-bomb should be "minimally involved" in the war, and that the principles that had been used were well known and the international scientific

secret. Backing up this fact, the Atomic Energy Commission later revealed that the USSR had known the scientific secrets of A-bomb manufacture since

1944. Quite a change between 1944-5 and 1952. An ally, the USSR is now considered by our government as a cold war enemy.

We are not concerned here

with the good or evil of the cold

war. But after the "hot" war against Hitler, the cold war between the allies who destroyed Hitler has unleashed a wave of trials and hysteria whose consequences affect every American.

History shows that escapees are always found during cold wars when governments want to divert attention from their wrong guesses. Repeatedly during the trial, the Rosenbergs were accused of fomenting the Korean war and giving the A-bomb to the USSR when that nation was supposed not to be able to develop one.

The cold war forms a backdrop for the Rosenberg case, as it does for the trials and jailing of union leaders, writers, scientists, working men and women, teachers, doctors and others. The many honest, peace-loving Americans working to free a mother and father from the death house fear that the Rosenbergs' lives may be sacrificed on the cold war altar.

Our American traditions cry "no" to this. Helpless pawns in a cold war, the Rosenbergs cannot be allowed to die.

Ask President for Clemency.



# Rosenbergs Face Death; Traitors . . . Free

During World War II four men stole vital aircraft secrets and passed them on to Hitler Germany. Caught and tried in the spy case known as U. S. vs. Molzahn, they were found guilty and given five to 15 years each. Ilsa Koch, "Beast of Belsen," was given amnesty. Yet the Rosenbergs face death.

The notorious American traitors "Axis Sally" and "Tokyo

Rose," found guilty of treason during World War II, got ten years in jail. Both will soon be free while the Rosenbergs face death. Dr. Klaus Emil Fuchs, confessed A-bomb spy, was found guilty and sentenced to 14 years. Fuchs, the man the government claims to have headed the American spy ring, will soon be free. The Rosenbergs face death. Why?

## People Join Across Land, Urge Justice In Rosenberg Case

Within 24 hours after the Supreme Court refused to hear the Rosenberg case, thousands of wires and letters flooded Washington, dozens of huge protest meetings were organized across the nation and the Rosenberg Committee's office was engulfed by calls, telegrams and cables, all asking one question: "What must we do now to save the Rosenbergs?"

From every walk of life, rich and poor, Christian and Jew, Negro and white, religious leaders of every faith, a great wave of letters and wires is urging the President to grant the Rosenbergs clemency.

Not only individuals, but organizations, unions, religious groups, women's and civic clubs, educational groups and scores of others are sending their resolutions to President Truman in the hope that this will impress upon him the urgent need for clemency.

Among the more than 50,000 Americans who have signed an amicus brief urging justice for the Rosenbergs are such prominent civic, cultural and religious leaders as: Rabbi L. A. Greenberg, Rev. Clarence D. Hettori, Prof. John J. DeBoer, Albert Maltz, Rabbi Jacob Hoffman, Rev. Amos Musk, Ray Lev, Rev. H. H. Hester, Leon Bibb, Dr. Joseph E. Furst and Rabbi Abraham Horvitz.

Also Pablo Picasso, Rabbi Meyer Sharff, Rev. R. L. Tinney, Paul Robeson, Judge Norval K. Harris, Prof. Ephraim Cross, Rev. T. E. Brown, Mrs. Charlotte Bass, Rev. Mother Lena Stokes, Jacob Auslander, Dashiell Hammett, Rev. Willard Uphaus, Yuri Suhl, Rev. Frank Glenn White and Clemens J. France.

Also Dorothy Day, editor of *Catholic Worker*, Rev. Charles William Campbell, Dr. Gene Weltfish, Robert Gwathmey, Rev. R. D. Rudd, Howard Fast, Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, John Goggin, John Howard Lawson, Rabbi Moskay F. Mann, Mrs. Bessie Mitchell and A. L. Pomerantz.

The list of those who have publicly spoken out against the Rosenberg injustice is a long one, including many religious and civil leaders like: Rabbi Franklin Cohn, Rev. Stephen Fritchman, Rev. Howard Matson, Brig. Gen. Henry Clay Newcomer (Ret.), and Robert Kenny, leading member of the Los Angeles Democratic Party.

Prominent among those seeking justice in the case is the noted Jewish leader, Rabbi Dr. Meyer Sharff, who says:

"I am guided by our Holy Torah and by our Prophets. I, an Orthodox Rabbi, am firmly convinced that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell . . . are entitled to hearing in the Supreme Court of the U. S. I have studied and pondered the facts. . . . I came to the firm conviction that something had to be done to save these persons from an undeserved fate. . . .

"It is inconceivable to me that in our country a death sentence should be so lightly given. . . . I consider it my profound duty to address myself to friends and foes, to all, be they Jews or non-Jews, irrespective of . . . political persuasion, to participate in the work of securing justice for the Rosenbergs and Sobell."

## Rosenbergs an Ordinary Couple 'til Horror Struck

Who are Ethel and Julius Rosenberg? What kind of people are they? Julius, 34, born and raised on New York's lower East Side, attended public school and the Downtown Torah and Hebrew High School. When he graduated from CCNY with a B.A. in engineering in 1939, he and Ethel were married. Ethel, 36, took courses in bookkeeping, typing, Hebrew, piano and child psychology after graduating from high school. Once married, she and Julius had to live with relatives until they found a \$45-a-month apartment on the lower East Side.

About the time their first child was born, Julius worked as a Signal Corps engineer. But in 1945 he was fired because someone accused him of Communist Party membership. He denied this, but in vain.

After other engineering jobs, Julius opened a machine shop with two of Ethel's brothers. The Rosenbergs managed on this slim income; Julius became an active member of his union while Ethel did volunteer civil defense and community work.

When David Greenglass, one of the machine shop partners, pulled out of the business, Julius agreed to pay him \$1,000. But later, in the Spring of 1950, David demanded \$2,000, hinting that he was in trouble on his job at the Los Alamos A-bomb project. He spoke about vaccinations needed to get into Mexico.

Julius and Ethel simply could not "scrape" together \$1,000 in cash, much less \$2,000. When they said so, David became angry. "Well, Julie," he said, "if you don't get me that money, you are going to be sorry." (For Greenglass' part in the case, see elsewhere.)

The Rosenbergs found out what that threat meant. Greenglass confessed to stealing A-bomb secrets. The first thing Julius knew, the FBI haled him in for questioning. Later he and Ethel were arrested and stood trial for allegedly passing on to the Soviet Union A-bomb secrets. Greenglass said he stole.

Separated from her husband, Ethel wrote him a letter from her death cell, part of which reads: "The children's snapshots . . . smile 'Sweetie upon me . . . I shall find that courage, confidence and perspicacity to see me through the days and nights of bottomless horror, of tortured screams. I may not utter."

"When you see the Warden next," Ethel begged her attorney, "won't you plead with him to allow me to have Michael's plant outside the cell?" Her son had sent her a green plant she was not allowed to see. "At the very least, couldn't I see it just once?"

One of the little boys who sent the plant his mother was not allowed to see, Robbie Rosenberg, has spent almost half his young life without seeing his beloved mother or father.

## Sobell Gets 30 Years on No Evidence but 'Friend's' Word

Morton Sobell, co-defendant with the Rosenbergs, was sentenced to 30 years in prison . . . on no evidence at all. How this happened is a nightmare all the more terrifying for being true.

The FBI combed the CCNY graduating class which included Julius Rosenberg, questioned every member and finally found one who had something to hide: Max Elitcher, an engineer who purjured himself, while applying for a government job, faced with a severe penalty for this, Elitcher readily agreed to "cooperate."

When the FBI called on another of the graduating class, Elitcher's back-yard neighbor and engineer friend, Morton Sobell, they found the Sobell family away on a vacation to Mexico, registered under their own names and without any subterfuge, as honest folk do with nothing to fear.

But the FBI broke into Sobell's Mexico City room, blackjacketed and kidnapped him by car to New York where he was held on \$100,000 bail . . . with no case against him.

Returning to Elitcher, the FBI held the threat of prison over his head. He made a statement implicating Sobell, whom he had

never mentioned before. On this and this alone, with no acts of espionage charged against him, Sobell was tried and sentenced to 30 years in jail.

Before the trial, no one knew that Elitcher had secretly implicated Sobell. With her husband in jail, Mrs. Sobell was forced to sell all her possessions to raise money for his defense. At the time she was grateful that their "friend and neighbor" Elitcher, who owed his very job to Sobell's kindness, bought some of her baby's things at a sacrifice price. She thanked him, little realizing that he was the sole cause of her trouble.

Never once did Elitcher testify that Sobell had committed espionage. Never once was there any proof of this charge. But Sobell was given 30 years in jail. Today his wife fights for his and the Rosenbergs' freedom, in the hope that decent Americans everywhere will wipe out the gross injustice of their sentences.



TWO FIGHTING WOMEN join hands to battle for justice as Mrs. Helen Sobell (left), wife of Morton Sobell, receives a pledge of support from Mrs. Rosalea McGee, widow of Willie McGee, martyred victim of Mississippi justice.

## Man Who Death Cell

Since the day he was born in his darkened jail cell, Julius Greenglass dragged his silent life into an espionage grave. He set in motion the events that put them in the death house.

"Baby" of the family, David was Ethel's special boy, as well as his wife Ruth. When he came to the Rosenbergs in 1950 until he was in trouble, they were worried but, before anyone could help, the FBI seized Greenglass' \$100,000 bail, held him in solitary confinement and hammered out a barrage of questions.

Greenglass hired James John Rogge, then later, Stephen and world-famed Nathan. Attorney Dr. W. E. B. DuBois to help by testifying against him. This case was thrown out of court, but Rogge scored a "success" by helping Greenglass. After negotiating with the FBI and Prosecutor Saypol, the Rosenbergs' names were added to the espionage indictment.

Greenglass claimed he drew a "cross-section diagram" of the bomb and gave it to Ethel and Julius. Scientists, he said, "passed" by his machine. He said he "snapped" up behind them and pieced together scraps of their talk until he was able to draw the diagram and 12 pages of formulas.

This happened in 1944. Seven years later, allegedly, without any coaching or notes, Greenglass was able to reproduce that diagram and notes out of his head. What were his motivations for this tremendous feat? On cross-examination he said he graduated high school but flunked all eight technical courses he later took.

He confessed he knew no math or physics. Yet out of scraps of talk he "created" "secrets" which seven years later were still fresh in his mind. "And when the government unvelled his "cross-section diagram," the scientific world laughed."

Commenting on such "secrets" internationally known A-bomb physicist Dr. H. C. Drury said: "Detailed data on the atomic bomb would require 20 to 30 volumes of 'close print.'

Scuffed the *Scientific American*: "The Greenglass bomb was not much of a secret." Pointed

at Abel, treachery between

the pages. And when David

and Ethel, and brother-in-law

Life: "Illogical, if not down-

at unworkable."

Yet on Greenglass' word the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death. No attempt was made to bring up this "evidence" no documents or proof of espionage were found or produced.

Greenglass said the Rosenbergs had unlimited Soviet funds, spent \$75 a night on entertainment, paid for students' college education, lent huge sums of money and had a Russian roulette table with a secret compartment for microfilming.

The government neither proved nor tried to prove this. The Rosenbergs, who struggled to make living at their lives, did own a roulette table because it was seized by the FBI. It cost \$25 at Macy's.

Greenglass, self-confessed spy, will be out of jail in a few short days. His wife, who also called herself a spy, was never tried. Ethel is free today. Like Ethel Rosenberg, she has two children. But because of David and Ruth Greenglass' testimony, Ethel sits in death cell while her children and orphan's live.

Those who said they were spies and free so soon will be those that informed on face death. That is only one of the tragic ironies that riddle this miscarriage of justice.

## Unions See Rosenberg Case Similar to Labor Trials

Unions linked closely to the struggle of labor. Not only were the Rosenbergs active union members, but the technique used against them had a sinister resemblance to countless labor trials in American history.

The use of informants to incriminate others is proven in their own safety or line their own pocketsbooks is a well-known tactic. The appearance of professional informer Max Bentley in the Rosenberg case, although he failed to induce either the Rosenbergs or Abwehr agent Sobell, also resembles many other trials. Miss Bentley has been paid to testify in labor union trials as well.

What follows then is that they frequently and successfully with representatives of damage men in the way Negro and

all-white juries

and the like. Among those who were to be found bankers, government employees, friends of the Soviets, foremen and managers of big corporations and the like.

There is a strong trade union tradition in America of fighting for justice. This tradition kept alive the struggle to free Sacco and Vanzetti, Tom Mooney, the twoshore youths and Willie McGaughy. That tradition burns even brighter today when union leaders and members themselves face some treatment meted out to Rosenberg.

Telling the facts of the Rosenberg case to your local unions and to all unions in your city, community or shop.

Send a wire to President Truman, asking him to grant the Rosenberg clemency.

# WHAT YOU MUST DO

## to save the Rosenbergs

1. Send a wire or letter to Pres. Truman. Tell him to "Save the Rosenbergs."

2. Ask your friends, neighbors, shopmates and colleagues to do the same.

3. Ask your union, church, synagogue, auxiliary, social club, to send a similar wire or letter.

4. Send a contribution to the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 6th Ave., New York 18, N.Y. Checks may be made out to Jos. Brainin, Chairman

Cleveland, Ohio  
December 22, 1952

MEMO SAB

|           |                 |           |                |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|
| 100-19935 | NNLC            | 100-20422 | Willie Brown   |
| 100-17261 | Negro           | 100-20087 | Lou Jennings   |
| 100-20402 | Carlotta Rufus  | 100-20420 | Ike Turner     |
| 100-10263 | Ray Dennis      | 100-19277 | Fred Gardner   |
| 100-14573 | Bert Washington | 100-20421 | Eddie Young    |
| 100-20116 | Sue Biles       | 100-3583  | Eddie Webb     |
| 100-14899 | Ethel Goodman   | 100-19433 | Florence Romig |

[redacted] furnished the writer on December 3, 1952, a b7D  
year book of the second annual national convention of the NNLC on  
November 21-23, 1952, at the Cleveland Municipal Auditorium. This  
year book was furnished the informant on November 23, 1952. This  
year book contains the names and photographs of the following per-  
sons:

CARLOTTA RUFUS, RAY DENNIS, BERT WASHINGTON, SUE BILES,  
ETHEL GOODMAN, WILLIE BROWN, LOU JENNINGS, IKE TURNER, FRED GARDNER,  
EDDIE YOUNG, EDDIE WEBB, and FLORENCE ROMIG. Other pertinent names  
appearing in the year book are being indexed. All names have been  
indexed. (P)

This year book will be found in the 1A portion of  
instant file. (Placed in [redacted]) b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 02-10-2011 BY 60324UCBAW/SB/CMW

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PMB:EGK (eal)

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| SEARCHED.....   | INDEXED..... |
| SERIALIZED..... | FILED (eal)  |
| DEC 22 1952     |              |
| FBI - CLEVELAND |              |

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